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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,861—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus * proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	740	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1896.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	3707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flemlin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 10th December, 1896.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Dec., at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebender and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on the 5th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th Dec. on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, or at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwatur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA" 1,797 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1896.

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S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

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Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. O. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 15th December.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. 350 do. " 300.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,234	18th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMBRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ALUMINIUM SPONGE BOXES.

Light, incorrodible, water tight, yet ventilating, allowing of the Sponge being kept always sweet. The best thing of the kind yet introduced. Each Rs. 5-8.

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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

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WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

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MOVEMENT. { Keyless, 3 plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 55
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PURE RUBBER-COVERED TRUSSES.

Most easy Fitting, Comfortable and Cleanly. Indispensable to those who have once used them.

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SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box, Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

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PERHAPS

you have not yet missed it, BUT IT is going slowly, perhaps, BUT SURELY.

The climate of India may be relied on to destroy the strongest and finest head of hair unless proper care be taken by the use of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

to provide the nourishment necessary to enable it to throw off the injurious climatic effects.

Every man who "knows anything" uses it. Ladies find it a luxury in dressing the hair.

Deliciously Cool. Refreshing, Charmingly perfumed.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

Superior to anything imported.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Grushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 6

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

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YOU Need only fine SODA WATER

TO furnish a Regal Beverage.

BUT if the SODA isn't right YOUR drink is simply spoilt.

Therefore remember that

KEMP'S SODA WATER

is the BEST IN INDIA.

Although it is but 12 annas a dozen.

MADE with specially Purified Water

BOTTLED in properly cleaned Bottles.

Potash and Ærated Waters at same price.

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, and all others at Re. 1 per doz.

FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

KEMP'S EDINA SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Rs. 2-12 per bottle. Rs. 31-8 per dozen. No finer in India at the price. Try it.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

MANY "BLOOD MIXTURES." "PURIFIERS," ETC., are really dangerous

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS quite UNFIT FOR ordinary use,

BUT

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS

ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE,

and may be used continuously for any length of time without fear.

Made from specially selected high GRADE RED JAMAICA ROOT.

Always SWEET, FLUID, FRESH and superior to anything imported.

Invaluable in all Skin Eruptions, Rheumatic Cases, Sore Throats, Syphilitic Complaints; and also in diseases having their origin in the administration of Mercur

Kemp's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

Kemp's Iodised Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, in the HALL of the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, at 5-15 p.m., to welcome Dr. K. S. BAHADURJI on his return from his Public Mission to England in connection with the question of the Reform of the Indian Medical Service and to give expression to the public appreciation of his valuable service in that respect.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1896.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

Members of the Corps and one Lady admitted free by Tickets one of which will be posted to each Member.

Extra tickets Rs. 1, each can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., and at the CORPS CLUB on application.

TO COMMENCE at 9-15 P.M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY,
CHANDRAHAS, AT 9 P.M.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
VIBOODH VIJAYA, AT 9 P.M.

MADRAS RACES.
1ST SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1ST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896.

Special attention is drawn to first para of General Conditions, No. 10.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

A SMALL neat well-built BUNGALOW, No. 22, Khaun Road, about 120 feet by 40 feet, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Poona, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at 4 P.M.

MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents, Poona.

ANY person having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Sergeant C. BARLEY, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Corps, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date after which no claims will be considered.

A. F. BURDOCK, CAPT.,
2nd Bn. S. Lan. Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kamptee, 1st Dec., 1896.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENTS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-20m., 11-30a. Lower water, 4-37m., 4-22a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

P. and O.'s. s. India, with English mails of the 20th ult., due to arrive, 2 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men, by the Rev. W. G. Peel, 8-45 p.m.

Presentation of Mahomedan address to Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., Grant Road, 9 p.m.

Amateur Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute.

Roller Skating Rink.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor and the steamer Britannia entered, and the steamer Satrunje left the dock yesterday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The New Wady Fair commences, to-day, at Girgaum.

NO MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandle, per extra s. s. Baghdad, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The first ordinary handicap races for yachts and ships' boats will be held to-morrow, to start at 4-15 p.m. for yachts, and 4 p.m. for ships' boats. Entries will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Tony No. 6812 was capsized, at noon, on Wednesday, by coming in collision with the P. and O. S. N. Company's steam-launch Nawab. No damage was done to the tony, with the exception that Rs. 3-8 and two brass pots, which were in it, were lost.

BENE-ISRAEL SWAJAN-KULLIANECHHU SABHA.—A kirtan on the Life of Samson of the Bible will be given by Mr. Benjamin Samson, at the request of the Bene-Israel Swajan-Kullianechhu Sabha, on its 9th anniversary, at 9 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday), at the Bohra Jamatkhana, Oomerkhary.

BORAH HOSPITAL.—During the last month the total number of patients treated in the Borah Charitable Dispensary was 5,375, among whom there were 1,701 males; 1,957 females; and 1,717 children. Average daily attendance was 178. Out of the total number 370 patients were from Market, and the rest from Isfampura.

PALI HILL SPORTS (12TH DEC.).—Extra event, "Afternoon Tea Stakes." A race for ladies, gentleman's nomination. Competitors to ride to nominator who must answer a written question whilst nominee drinks a cup of tea. First in with correct answer to win. No race unless 6 competitors start. All entries close on the 8th instant.

ACCIDENT TO A HINDU WOMAN.—Dewkee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Duncan Road, was, at half-past 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, crossing the Sandhi Street, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private brougham, sustaining fracture of the left leg below the knee. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

KITCHENS OF WATSON'S HOTEL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, appeared and reported that the work which Mr. Kroman, manager of the Esplanade Hotel, was called upon by the Municipality to do had been done to his satisfaction. The magistrate, thereupon, made an order that the defendant was warned and discharged.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public reception in honour of Mr. W. S. Caine, will be held under the auspices of the association, on Saturday next, the 5th December, 1896, at 5-30 p.m., in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder. A public meeting, under the auspices of the association will be held, on Tuesday, the 8th December, 1896, at 5-45 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre, when Mr. Caine will deliver an address.

DR. BARROWS' LECTURES.—In Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, Dr. Barrows will deliver six lectures. Their titles will be, "The World-wide Aspects of Christianity;" "The World-wide Effects of Christianity;" "The Christain Doctrine of God as the Basis of a Universal Religion;" "The Universal Book;" "The Universal Man and Saviour;" "The Historical Character of Christianity as Confirming its claims to World-wide authority." In other cities Dr. Barrows may deliver one or more of the above lectures, or may speak on other subjects. So far as is feasible, Dr. Barrows will be glad to see the first hand Hindustan in all its phases. If Christians and non-Christians will help him to get such direct personal information, he will be pleased.

A MAHOMEDAN CUT HIS THROAT.—About 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a Mahomedan, residing at Grant Road, was found lying in his room with his throat cut, with a kitchen knife, which was found lying near him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained unconscious until 10 o'clock at night, when he died. From an enquiry held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, it appears that the man, whose name was Mir Abbas Ali Syed Usman, aged about sixty-five years, had been for a long time suffering from illness, and was tired of life, which he put an end to as above stated. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Salut a l'aigle Russe	Sigmund.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Selection	Maritana	Kappey.
La Sarcasta	Der Engel Lied	
Selection	Shaddon Hall	Sullivan.
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Mr. M. S. Pinto, B.A., one of the successful candidates at the recent competition for the Colonial Civil Service, is expected here to-day by the s.s. India having been posted to Ceylon. This young gentleman is the Second Civilian from Mangalore, the first being Mr. F. X. D. Souza, B.A., LL. B. (Cantab), I. C. S. Mr. Pinto is the son of Dewan Bahadur A. Pinto, Deputy Collector of South Canara. He is the third of five brothers, all of whom except the youngest are graduates in Arts of the Madras University, the second having also graduated in Law. The fourth brother was the winner of gold medals in English and Science at the B.A. examination, and is now reading for B. L. at Madras. Mr. M. S. Pinto is a young man of bright promise, and all his friends and countrymen wish him a distinguished career in Ceylon.

ANOTHER BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Huriram Poonja, residing on a ground floor bungalow off the Mahim Bazaar Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that some time between half-past 10 o'clock and mid-night his bungalow was broken into by two men, who effected an entrance by forcing out three iron bars from the window, and then removed five gold neck ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 2,200, from the person of his wife and sister, while they were asleep. One of the women awoke and raised a cry, on hearing which a Brahmin cook, named Tribhowan Giga, went into the room and caught hold of one of the thieves. The thief attempted to escape, but the Brahmin held on until he was knocked down by the other thief with the blow of a stick. The thieves thus effected their escape. The Brahmin cook, who was not seriously injured, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was sent home.

LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coronor, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Belvedere Road, touching the death of Pedro John, who, a Native Christian, aged about forty-five years, residing in that locality with his son, Paul Pedro John, who was formerly a moulder, but at present unemployed. For the last ten years deceased had been ailing with dropsy, and for the past two years the malady had made his condition worse, and he was unable to work. Almost every day he used to say it was better were he to die, for he could not bear the pain. About 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, he took some bread and then went to sleep, fastening the door from inside. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, the son awoke, and finding the door of the room open, and deceased missing, became suspicious. Paul commenced searching for him, and found a piece of cloth, which deceased used to wrap round his waist, lying on the parapet wall of the well near the house. He went to the Matarpacady police station, and gave information to the police, who dragged the well and recovered the body, which bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Rajaram Gunnesh, aged fifteen years, employed in the Wadia Mill, and residing with his uncle at Nalgaum. About 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, deceased was removing some bobbins from the machine in the blowing department, where he was engaged, when he accidentally stepped on a bobbin and fell backward, striking his head against the machine. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that Rajaram had sustained two compound fractures, one about an inch long, situated on the left side of the head, and the other at the back of the head, about half-an-inch long. Deceased had also a circular removal of the scalp, about an inch in diametre, exposing the bone on the vertex of the skull. He was admitted, subsequently high fever set in, and he died on Wednesday night, at half-past 10 o'clock. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Montague charged Vithal Megji, a Buniah, aged thirty-two years, having no fixed place of residence, with receiving stolen property, *viz.*, gold and silver embroidered pieces of wearing apparel and ninety-two tolas of silver, collectively valued at Rs. 352, belonging to one Damodher Purshotum, a hawker, residing on the first floor of a house at Da Souza Street, Mandvie. The accused was arrested on suspicion by the police on the 30th ultimo with the property in his possession, and as he could not satisfactorily account as to how he came by the same, he was detained in custody for enquiries. On the 2nd instant complainant came forward and identified the property as his own. The complainant stated that owing to the outbreak of the bubonic fever at Mandvie he locked up his room on the 1st October last, and went to Dhanu village, in the Thana District. In consequence of information received from his brother-in-law, that his house was broken into on the 29th ultimo, the complainant came down to Bombay on the 2nd instant, and on making an examination of his room, discovered that three cupboards had been broken open, and silk embroidered wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, abstracted therefrom. The case was remanded to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter with a view to tracing the remaining portion of the property.

GRAIN SHOP IN POONA.—We are glad to announce that Mr. Thackersey Mooljee, the benevolent citizen of Bombay, who recently opened a shop in the city for the sale of cheap grain for the relief of the poorer classes, has now been pleased to further reduce the prices. Formerly bajri used to be sold at 7 seers per rupee, whereas now it can be had at 7½ seers, and the price of jowari has also been reduced to 10½ seers. Besides jowari and bajri, Mr. Thackersey has been pleased to sell three qualities of rice at 6½, 8, and 9 seers, respectively, per rupee; and dhall, &c., at 8 seers, thus involving on him a loss of over 12 per cent. American maize can also be obtained at this shop at the rate rate of 10½ seers per rupee. Mr. Thackersey has also very kindly sent a large quantity of grain to Alandi to be sold at cheap rates there. Up till recently only eight annas worth of grain was allowed to be sold to each individual, but as it was found that many poor villagers came from some distance, Mr. Thackersey consented to supply as far as five rupees worth of grain per head. By this means this benevolent citizen has, no doubt, in a manner met the wants of some of the labouring classes, and it is to be hoped that he will be pleased to continue this sale as long as scarcity exists."—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE statutory meeting of the above company required to be held by section 75 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, was held as an extraordinary general meeting of the company, at its registered office No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, to transact the formal business of holding such statutory meeting. In the absence of Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit, the chairman of the board of directors, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram was voted to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman said:—As this is the statutory and merely a formal meeting, I need not make a long speech. I wish, however, to inform the shareholders that the company is making fair progress, and considering the time when it was started, it has established itself on a fair share of fire insurance business. I hope that when we meet again at the ordinary general meeting to be held during the coming year we shall have a satisfactory account to give of the company's operations. One very satisfactory feature is that up to date the company has lost nothing by fires. It is a matter of regret that our chairman Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit is unable to be present to-day on account of his health, but one and all hope that he will be able to preside at the forthcoming general meeting. The board availed themselves of powers conferred on them under the articles of association and invited Mr. Noordeen Ibrahim, who is one of the largest shareholders in the company, to join the board, and I have no doubt he will prove most useful in the directions of our affairs. I consider that the establishment of this company, and that of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company mark a new era in the history of local fire insurance in Bombay (Applause).

Immediately upon the conclusion of the business of the above statutory meeting, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding, when the following special resolutions were carried:—

That there be added to clause 129 of the articles of association of the Company the words, "except as provided by clause 115." That in the third line of clause 115 of the said articles, the words "appointed outside the town and island of Bombay" be inserted between the word "Company" and the word "shall." That in the penultimate line of clause 104 of the said articles, the words "requiring the seal of the Company" be inserted between the "policies" and the word "in." And that in the fourth line of clause 127 of the said articles, the words "subject to clauss 104" be inserted between the fourth word in the said line, *viz.*, the word "and" the next word thereto, *viz.*, the word it."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

THE adjourned ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Star of India Mills, writes a correspondent, was held yesterday, at the registered office of the company. In the absence of the chairman of directors, Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Broacha was unanimously voted to the chair on the proposition of Mr. Rustomji Maneckji Engineer, seconded by Mr. J. H. Latimer. The chairman stated that the business of the last meeting left unfinished was the confirmation by the shareholders of the appointment made by the directors of Mr. Cumroodin Amiroodin as a director of the company, thereupon Mr. N. J. Latimer proposed and Mr. Maneckji Pestonji seconded that the appointment of Mr. Cumroodin Amiroodin be not confirmed, and that Mr. Rustomji Maneckji Engineer be appointed a director in his stead. This resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

This report is supplied by a correspondent, but it should be stated that the agents, Messrs. Vishram Ibrahim and Co., served the following notice to all the shareholders on the previous evening:—"It appears to the directors that the motion for adjournment made at the meeting held on the 26th October 1896 was not in order inasmuch as the whole of the business before that meeting was disposed of. The adjourned meeting fixed for the 3rd instant will therefore not be held, which please note."

ALLEGED INSANITARY CONDITION OF THE GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. Cabral, agent to Nawab Kamal Khan, owner of the Grant's Buildings, appeared to answer why he had not done the work called upon by the Municipality to do. Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, told his Worship that since the grace of a fortnight was allowed the manager had not done the work which ought to have been done in that time. Mr. Cabral asked three weeks more to complete the work he had already taken in hand. He had employed eight men to do the work, and he admitted it was a small number, but owing to the plague scare the labouring class had run away from Bombay, and he could not get more, though he was prepared to spend more money than other persons. By Christmas time he would be able to rejoice the hears of the European residents by completing the interior work. The magistrate hoped that Mr. Cabral would be more energetic in the matter and finish the work soon. If he considered that he was superfluously imposed upon, he could appeal to the Municipal Commissioner.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Purshotum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N—Part heard.

287-96—Payne G and S—Hassan Dawood vs Mahomed Bhikhan—Dikshit and D.

123-96—Little and Co—John Alexander Smith and others vs The Carpet-Manufacturing Trading and Agency Co Ld—Dadiabay and F.

481-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai vs Toolekhabai—Bhalshanker and K.

650-91—Payne G and S—Horgovondas Mohanjee vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnay and others—Crawford B and Co.

578-95—Sharmrao P (for pauper)—Abdoola Futteh Mahomed vs Osman Abboo and another—Payne G and S and In person.

591-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace an ihi person.

548-94—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

477-95—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Cama and Muljee and R.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

922-21-94—K J Mantri—Bai Jainathbai vs Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

222-14348-93—Ismail Dada and another vs F Fischer.

83-6127-91—Hajee Moosa Hajee Osman vs Bhownidas Behrumal—Little and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CAPT. ROSS AND THE POLICE INSPECTOR.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. CAPTAIN ROSS.

THIS was an appeal, on behalf of the petitioner, Capt. Ross, of the Durham Light Infantry, from a decision of Mr. A. B. Bonus, Sub-divisional Magistrate of the first-class, at Poona, who, on the 21st September last, convicted him of using criminal force to a public servant, Inspector Fleming, of the Poona Police, and fined him Rs. 51, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 7 days. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the petitioner; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said:—This appeal has been very properly confined to and argued upon the merely legal question, namely, whether the police had a right to free access to the enclosed ground on which the Western India Turf Club held a race meeting on the 11th August last. The facts has set out by the magistrate in his judgment, are that the public were invited in the newspapers, &c., to the race meeting, and that the public generally were admitted to the enclosure on payment of varying amounts, and it is considered that the meeting was under the definition contained in section 47 of Act 4 of 1890. The argument in behalf of the appellant is directed to show that under no section of the said Act was a right of free access given to the police to such a meeting under the circumstances of the present case. Section 39 (in) 47, 51, and 53 of the Act were referred to as the only sections in the Act, affording a possible justification of the claim for free access. On the otherside sections 47 and 53 were relied on as giving that right. It is sufficient for the purposes of this decision to consider section 47, sub-section 2 of that section, gives the police free access to every public place of amusement or to any assembly or meeting to which the public is invited or which is open to the public for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of sub-section and to any direction made thereunder. In the present case no directions were made. The Superintendent of Police left the police arrangements to be made by Inspector Fleming. We must take it, therefore, that Inspector Fleming was in charge of the police arrangements, and that the duty which is clearly imposed on the police by this section was entrusted to him. That duty, as expressed in the section itself, is preventing serious disorder, or breach of the law, or manifest and imminent danger to the persons assembled. It was argued for the appellant that until there was an apprehension of these things happening, the police would have no right of access, and that in a respectable race meeting there could be no such apprehension, and that therefore, until the things happened there would be no right of access, but this argument loses sight of the use of the word "prevention." There is always a possibility even among the most respectable persons at a race meeting of some such thing happening, and where on payment of a fixed sum the public are admitted there is still more chance of such a possibility. It, in order to prevent such a possibility becoming a certainty, in other words, if in order to prevent these things happening, the policeman in charge of the police arrangements should think it right and place police in various parts of the ground and to himself go through these grounds to see that everything was going on satisfactorily, and that, as far as he was concerned, he had done his duty of prevention, he would clearly be acting within the powers given by this section. It is certainly not for this court or for any court to dictate to the police the precise amount of authority they shall exercise within the descretionary honour given them by the law, or the precise time at which they commence to exercise that authority. The prevention of the things specified in the section, under discussion is left to them, and they are given the right of free access in order to effect this purpose. If the argument for the appellant were correct, the Turf Club authorities could have ordered every policeman off the ground on the excuse that their services were not required at such a respectable and well-conducted meeting when there was no apprehension of any disorder or breach of the peace or danger. It is, however, for the police authorities to determine the point, and having determined it in one way, it was not within the power of the Turf Club to question the decision and to treat the police as trespassers. We think the conviction right and we dismiss the appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade said:—I concur, though the appeal was preferred under section 407, clause (b) the counsel for the appellant took no exception to the statement of facts as set forth in the judgment of the trying magistrate and the only point argued before us related to the question of law, whether or not, the enclosure from which Inspector Fleming, the complainant, was removed forcibly by the order of Captain Ross, was or was not a place where the Inspector had right to remain in the performance of his duty as a police officer. It was contended by Mr. Macpherson that the same general law applied to policemen as to private individuals, except so far as any express statute conferred on a police officer particular privileges to enter upon or remain on private property in the discharge of his duties. Only four sections (sections 39, 47, 51, and 53) of the Bombay Police Act 4 of 1890 were referred to in the course of the argument as conferring such special privileges, but the counsel for the accused contended that Mr. Fleming was not protected by any of these sections in asserting his right to remain within the enclosure when asked to go out. Section 39 (1) clause M, did not, it was urged, apply, because it pre-supposes the existence of rules and regulations made in that behalf by the district magistrate, which was not the case here. Section 47 empowers police officers above a certain rank to give directions in the matter of the admission of the public to places of public amusement, but it was urged that these directions have in view the prevention of disorder, or breach of the law, or imminent dangar to the persons assembled which occasions did not exist or arise in the present case. Futher, section 51, Clause 2, also permits police officers to enter places of public resort, but this, it was urged, he could only do for the porposes specified in sub-section (1) which purposes are not alleged as justifications in the present case. Lastly, section 53 imposes a duty on police officers to keep order in places of public resorts, but it was urged that the enclosure was not a place of public resort in the same sense in which the places specially mentioned in the section were places of public resort, and therefore, the section did not apply. The argument on behalf of the appellant were thus either that the enclosure was not a place of public resort, and that there was no occasion for Inspector Fleming as police officer, to remain within the place in the discharge his duties, and that therefore, the assertion of a right to stay within the enclosure when told to go out was unjustifiable, and his forcible expulsion was not an offance under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears to me, however, that the Inspector had a full right under sections 47 and 53 to be present within the enclosure, which was for the purposes of the present enquiry, a place of public amusement or resort. It is admitted that the public were invited to the place, by the newspaper advertisement and everyone who had obtained a ticket could go to the place. The levying of ticket fees could not make any difference. Whenever a large crowd of people assemble and it becomes necessary to make arrangements for their entry and exit and proper accommodation the police have a duty to perform which they cannot forego. People going to a public theatre pay for the seats they occupy. The theatre is none the less a place of public amusement and resort. In the present case the service of police were specially indented for by the appellant as secretary of the Club and the Club had no power to limit their functions to the place outside the enclosure. It is true special arrangements were made by the Club to provide for the services of soldiers who are called Military Police in the correspondence, but circumstance did not lessen the responsibility of the Civil Police authorities to keep order and prevent breaches of the law. It was admitted that if an occasion had arisen for the services of the civil police, they would have a right to enter within the enclosure itself. If they could do so after disorder has broken out, it follows as a corollary that they had a right to remain within the enclosure to prevent such disorder or breach of law in anticipation. The fact appears to be that the Stewards of the Turf Club admitted in the previous correspondence between the Secretary and the District Police Superintendent that Captain Ross had to a certain extent exceeded his authority in expelling the complainant from the enclosure in the way he did. The dispute would never have come before the court had Captain Ross expressed his regret more fully. There was a technical offence committed, and the magistrate's decision on the point of law involved appears to me to be correct.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C M, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Allabkah
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Beresford Sam, Gunner
Cook, Charles
Cooper, Charles, Mrs
Dyce G H C, Col, C B
Decroix, Henry
Dewell, J
Duperoll, Mark
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)
Edulji Jamsetji
Evans, H E
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopal Baboo
Grosser, Paul, Dr
Gordon, J V
Hall, E, Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Ingil
Joe, Ahmed
Josephson, Mrs
Jones, E C Slade
Knox, E W
Limjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Mulroney, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell, G
McArtaur Donald
Mortimer, E, Rev
Mysterieux, Michel
Nutchell, B
Nawab Mohsimol Mohsinaday
Nutchell, J
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor, T
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Rajah, Ally
Rogers, Col, R E
Roth, Guste
Riquebourg, Rose
Smith, Geo
Trent, J H
Virji, Narayenji Woodsell, W A
Walker, Ernest
Walker, G Stanley Mrs
Weightman, Aneta
Worman, John S

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardaser Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nussurwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Laiji, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotoomdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Muljl Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, B. Phillips, Rahimtullia Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, P. B. Savile, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Veigas, Mr. Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

HISTORY OF THE DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik proposed that letter to the Secretary, from Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., forwarding 97 copies of his "History of the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay," written by him, at the request of the Corporation, be recorded, and the President be requested to tender best thanks of the Corporation to Mr. Acworth for the very valuable production.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, in seconding the proposal, remarked that it was on his motion that, in July 1894, the Corporation passed a resolution asking him to compile a hand-book on the drainage and sewerage of Bombay. He regretted that Mr. Acworth in his able and lucid "history" did not state as to what should be done in regard to the drainage in the future. The usefulness of the report, for the preparation of which he took two years and a-half, was considerately marred by the fact that no suggestion as to future action in the matter had been made by Mr. Acworth.

Dr. Bhalchandra was sorry that nothing was mentioned in the history about the effect the drainage and sewerage would have on public health, as that would have been very useful in future.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that Mr. Acworth was neither a medical man, nor an engineer, so far as he remembered. Mr. Acworth was not asked to pronounce any opinion as was demanded by the last two speakers. Mr. Acworth had done the work creditably, and the Corporation ought to gracefully thank him for the excellent production.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal bore out Mr. Shroff in the remarks he had made.

The proposition was then carried.

MR. BARROW'S GRATUITY.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 3rd November, as under:—"That, with reference to their Resolution No. 6985, dated 12th October last, the Corporation be informed that the sum of Rs. 2,000, payable to Mr. Barrow as honorarium for his literary labours in connection with the printing and publishing of old Municipal records, can be paid from surplus cash balance. That, as regards the gratuity of Rs. 18,000, counsel's opinion be forwarded for the information of the Corporation."

(Counsel's opinion has already been published in these columns.)

Dr. Bhalchandra, in moving for the adoption of the Standing Committee's recommendation and recording counsel's opinion, regretted that the opinion prevented the Corporation from paying the gratuity of Rs. 18,000, as was originally proposed.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in seconding the proposition, said that the Standing Committee had acted very wisely in taking legal advise, as that step had prevented the payment of a large sum of money not warranted by law. (Applause.)

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed took this opportunity of congratulating Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla on his having saved to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 18 000, and also for the reason that his action in the matter effectually refuted the idea prevalent in the city that members of the Corporation were entirely led by the nose by their leader. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ibrahim's action would show that members of the Corporation instead of blindly following their lead were able to think for themselves and also to take care of the money entrusted to them by the rate-payers. Here they could see the example of a young man saving a large amount. (Applause.)

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master even went further, and remarked that the Rs. 2,000 proposed to be given to Mr. Barrow could not be legally paid. It was *ultra vires* to do so. He bowed to the legal opinion on the subject, but his common sense suggested to him that the sum could not be given on the ground laid down by the Act as "public convenience."

Mr. Roughton observed that undoubtedly there were many members on the Corporation who would regret that Mr. Barrow's services, which they so much appreciated, could not be rewarded in the manner the Corporation proposed some time ago to do. Even if the law did not allow of such a gratuity being given, Mr Barrow's services were of such a character that out of justice a small amount might be given him as a mark of their appreciation of those services. The legal difficulty unfortunately could not be got over, but he wished to say, on his own as well as on behalf of other members who had passed the chair, and were thus better able to judge of Mr. Barrow's exceptionally good services, that they should be adequately rewarded. The Corporation should have gracefully carried out their original resolution, but since the legal difficulty was in their way, he ventured to say that members like him, who were associated with Mr. Barrow as occupants of the presidential chair, would regret that rules of law, and not justice, prevented them from giving the full amount which Mr. Barrow so well deserved. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal pointed out that the sum of Rs. 2,000 proposed to be given to Mr. Barrow, was given on the ground of "instruction," and not public convemence, as Mr. Bomanji tried to show.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath denied having allowed himself being led by the nose by the leader with whom he had been serving on the Committee to consider the application of Mr. Barrow for gratuity. He supported the proposal to grant the gratuity, because he believed it would save them a larger amount which would have been paid in shape of pension.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani did not wish to say anything on the subject, but since Mr. Ibrahim and Dr. Ismail had made some remarks, in respect of the grant which the law would not allow them to make, he would make a few observations too. He pointed out that members supporting the same proposition contradicted each other in a most remarkable manner. He was sorry Mr. Ibrahim went so far as to say that the sum would have been wasted by the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim denied having said so.

Mr. Sayani asserted that he had taken down the words.

Mr. Ibrahim offered to repeat what he had stated.

Mr. Sayani did not want it. He relied on the notes he had taken, and considered himself perfectly entitled to rely on the notes made by himself as any other member was justified in remarking that he did not say a correct thing. It was the habit of his life to take down correct notes. (Hear, hear.)

Continuing his remarks on the subject before the meeting, he said he quite agreed with Mr. Roughton in the remark that it was to be regretted they could not make the grant intended by them to their excellent secretary. It was stated on the last occasion that those presidents whom Mr. Barrow had rendered very valuable services should pay him from their own pocket. Poor as he (Mr. Sayani) was, he would be very happy to contribute his mite of a thousand rupees, be cause every labour was worthy of his hire. If there was any servant of the Corporation who had rendered excellent service to the Corporation he was Mr. Barrow. (Applause.)

Dr. Viegas remarked that the reference about the presidents making contributions out of their own pockets was directed towards him. He said so on the last occasion, and repeated it that afternoon, and would repeat it as often as the money would be sought to be received from the Municipal Exchequer. The Corporation should have in the first instance referred the question to the Standing Committee, as was proposed by him, and not to a committee of their own. Mr. Sayani had on that occasion charged him with being ignorant of the Act, but it was now apparent that Mr. Sayani, and not he, was ignorant.

Mr. George Cotton thought that it would be very much better if the Corporation had passed the resolution without passing any remarks. However, he would not let Dr. Viegas' remarks pass unchallenged. He would as an ex-President be very willing to dip his hands into the pocket as suggested by Dr. Viegas, but for aught he know Mr. Barrow was not likely to accept any gratuity from him or any man for services rendered to the Corporation. Mr. Barrow would not for a moment value Rs. 18,000, but what he would value most was the appreciation by the Corporation of his services rendered to them for so many years by their making him, as representatives of the rate-payers, a present to show that they held him in high esteem and regard. (Applause.) Mr. Barrow was an executive of the Corporation of undoubted ability, and one who could not be pulled in one direction or the other, but who always kept himself thoroughly independent to the great advantage of the rate-payers of the city. (Applause.) If it were not for Mr. Barrow, the rate-payers would have lost many times the eighteen thousand rupees. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra, who endorsed the views of Messrs Roughton, Cotton, and Sayani, remarked that if counsel's opinion had been taken earlier it would have saved all that unpleasant discussion.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

PLAGUE ON THE FRERE ROAD.

The Corporation discussed resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8330, dated 18th November 1893.: "That letter to the Secretary, No. 10,418, dated this day, from the Commissioner be forward, for the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 4,500 from surpuls cash balance to meet the cost of (1) clearing 1,400 running feet, or thereabout of the Frere Road drain between Fort Street and Ballard Road Pier; and (2) constructing 25 entrances thereat."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved for the necessary sanction.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the Frere Road drains were in a scandalously insanitary condition. Between the tramway lines there were piled up heaps of black filth and dirt and smack, which were simply disgraceful. (Hear, hear.) He inspected the place with some European friends, and noticed that silt and black stuff dug out from the drains, covered over with sulphur powder, was deposited everywhere. He submitted that if the Municipal Executive wanted to spend the money for the purpose of cleaning the drain they should do it with a certain amount of enlightended supervision. Their sanitary authorities did not appear to clean the drain as they ought to, particularly when the bubonic plague was spreading in all directions, even in the Fort. He ventured to express himself strongly, so that the process of cleaning out the drains might be carried out in a manner without endangering the health of the residents of that locality. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton defended the Executive, stating that the cleaning operations were carried out in a very careful and expeditious manner.

Dr. Ismial Jan Mahomed, agreeing with Mr. Roughton, said that the silt taken out of the drains was sometimes allowed to lie on the streets from 36 to 48 hours, to the great danger to the public health.

Mr. Vacha supported Mr. Roughton's remarks.

Mr. Muller remarked that the removal of the silt was done with as much careas possible by the executive.

Mr. Ebrahim, Mr. Master, and Mr. Dhakji having endorsed the remarks of Mr. Roughton, spoke about the insanitary condition of the drains, which they thought was one of the causes of the bubonic fever.

The Municipal Commissioner testified to the great care and caution exercised by the Drainage Engineer in removing the silt and otherwise cleaning the drains. He described the manner in which an enormous amount of silt was removed from the drains in Argyle Road with the assistance of the Port Trust official.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that the sanction asked for was a formal one, and work had already been in progress.

The proposition was then carried, and the Corporation, after transacting some other business, adjourned to Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Negapatam and Colombo, and light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, China and Japanese flower vases, one No. 4 "Junior Kodak" camera with roll holders and glassplate attachment, one first-rate rosewood Cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, very little used, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, real oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General CREAGH.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also a lot of glass and pebble spectacles and eye-glasses in gilt frame, thermometers, &c.

400 tins each ½ lb. Lambert and Butter's golden birds' eye tobacco.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong two-wheeled gig with hood.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong Victoria with removable coachbox.
1 strong glass-fronted Miniature brougham, in good order,
1 chesnut Waler horse, 15-1, 8 years old, goes in single and harness.
1 bay Waler horse, 15 hands, 9 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 English-made gentleman saddle by Peat with felt numda and bridle complete.
1 strong-built rubber tyred mail phaeton in very good order.
1 secondhand strong-built victoria with a chesnut Arab horse and set of single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND BLACK CALICO LINING.

On TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. R. N. KERRAWALA and Co.

646 R. N. K. and Co., 2204—1 case black calico lining 36 inch by 38-40 yards.

699 R. N. K. and Co., 2319—1 case white lining, 36 inch by 38-40 yards.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.
CLEARING OUT-SALE.

40 Walers, consisting of ponies, broken pairs, hacks, hunters and chargers, the balance of Mr. G. W. Cotgrave's shipment ex s. s. "Burciphalus," will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, by Messrs.. BENNETT & Co. at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m.,

Horses now on view and can be seen in both harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano by Rosenik, music books, Singer's hand-and foot sewing machine, garden roller with balance, table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, real oil-paintings and water-colours, choice flower pots, coventry made cushion tyred 1896 pattern, little used safety "Popular Rover," by J. K. Starley and Co. Ld., Meteor Works Coventry etc., the property of W. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 18 CASES SPLIT PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdul Cadar Hosseinally Vasi the undermentioned 18 cases split prints lying at Singapore.

A. K. H.—312-24—19 cases, each 100 pieces 21 in. 24 yards split prints.

326-32-8 cases, each 100 pieces 21 in. 24 yards split prints

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH, AND DHOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan and at the risk of Messrs. Luxmishunker Pranshunker and Co., the owners of the Vala Mill—

About 92 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.
About 8 bales grey dhoties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 five octave cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
3 cases each 500lbs, fresh Bavarian hops.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, tables and teapoys, side board, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, almyra, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Josoh Hoosein, ex s. s. Aston Hall—

R. 4 6—2 cases, each 50 dozen packets pins,

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Hajee Joseph, ex s.s Australia—

B-4835—1 case 6 gross tobacco pipes,

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Karimbhoy Jeewajee—

982—W. L. and Co. 2—1 cask brass foundery, ex s. s. Imperatrix.

By order of Messrs. Le Jeune Shimwell and Brother and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Callianjee, ex s. s. Persia—

B—2419-23—5 cases 248 pieces white shirtings 34-35 inches 40 yards, No. 22.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. D. ERNEST and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin—

D E—494—1 case fancy velvet.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. N. Curranee and Co., ex, Britannia—

N. V. C.—15 bundles iron sheets 36 by 30 and 25 by 20,

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods such as animal figures, Christmas games, mechanical toys, iron folding chairs and teapoys, umbrellas, walking sticks, whips, tea trays, games, office ladies' travelling bags, albums, zoetrope frames, money purses, fancy glass vases, centre pieces, stationery cases, silk pictures, lamps, chandeliers, plated ware, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Esplanade Road and Church Gate Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood, teakwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suites, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers with mirror back, sengly made single and double almyras and wardrobes, dressing and washband tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work.

A large quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, SPECTACLES, OLD CANVAS BAGS, &C., OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, WATCH, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of books-packets, parcels, &c., &c. remained uncleimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, spectacles, toy, neckties, cards, broadcloth, samples, cloth.

Also unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken bangay scale, locks, empty boxes, old brass, copper bugles, broken iron safes, rubber, waste, and c.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

OUT of the 30 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday, only 3½ lakhs (3⅛ to Calcutta and ¼ to Bombay) were allotted, the price obtained—1s. 3 3/16d, being 1/32d. lower than the the rate paid for the extra allotments to Bombay on the previous day. There were no extra sales made yesterday. It is announced that only 20 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee.

Consols were quoted in London yesterday at 111 7/8 *ex div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 119¼. The market rate of discount was further reduced 1/8th on short London Bills, say, to 3 1-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unaltered, at 3 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 29 7-8d. per oz; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 65 1-8 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London yesterday, at £56-10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5 1-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was unchanged at 18s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 103⅛; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool was 1 32d. lower, yesterday, at 4 11-32d per lb; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for December deliveries, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals both steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; East Indians, 400 bales. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 7 11-16 cents per lb. but March Futures were 4 points higher at 7.74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady, but prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Exporters have bought in all 2,400 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal (new), at Rs. 151 to Rs. 163; 700 Bhownugger (old), at Rs. 176 to Rs. 186; 200 Khandeish (new), at Rs. 168; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 172; 700 Akote, at Rs. 178; and 200 Chalisgaon, at Rs. 168. The Mills have taken 600 Khandeish, at Rs. 168; 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 172; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 168; and 200 Saygam, at Rs. 179 per candy.

The reports by wire to hand this morning from the districts advise no further fall of rain since the despatch of the last reports. The crop continues the same as then generally, and the weather has been bright.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both markets have to-day been steady in tone, with only a moderate business doing, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,502 bales.
Wheat	1,057 cwts.
Linseed	2,408 "
Rapeseed	1,119 "
Gingellyseed	4,428 "
Poppyseed	530 "
Groundnuts	893 "
Castorseed	1,850 "
Rice	5,028 "

FREIGHTS.—No business of any importance has been reported, and Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per ton continues to be quoted.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 3/16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits. A few merchants' Bills were sold at the Cotton rate; and the Bazaar sold forward a fair amount, but otherwise there was very little doing. We close steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1'02½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet, and rates, which opened at 100 9-16 for Money, for 3½ per cents., and 100 5-8 for the January Account, closed on the same level; Threes being quoted at 98¼, nominal.

SHARES have been active to a slight extent to-day, and the changes in prices indicate an upward movement. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,320 per share.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Fraser s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—12 cases chemicals, A Bhagjee; 5 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Algoria s—3 cases bicycles, C Tingcombe and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Alecto s—10 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Clydesdale s—45 cases provision, P S Pochajee.
Peninsular s—14 cases wine, Phillips and Co; 4 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 7 cases oilmenstores and 5 cases provision, &c, D Dadabhoy; 2 casks venegar, Bolton and Co; 100 cases gin, Phipson and Co; 5 cases stationery, B D Motewala and Co; 150 casks chemicals, Leopold and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Peninsular s—3 cases cutlery, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Peninsular s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Peninsular s—5 cases geneva and 4 cases gin, D Dadabhoy; 35 cases gin, Jamsetjee and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
R Rubattino s—7 cases cheese, &c, C Colonnello; 25 cases claret, J G Treditz and Sohn.
Aston Hall s—600 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Peninsular s—4 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.
India s—8 cases glass beads, M Esoofbhoy.
Peninsular s—13 cases glass beads, R Currimbhoy; 11 cases soap, Tyebally Akbarally.

FROM TRIESTE.
Marq Bacquehem s—6 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.
Imperatrix s—12 bales printing paper, A Hoosen Esoofally; 10 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 19 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 7 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosen Amroolin.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, Bombay—70 bales cotton, for transhipment to Antwerp; 2,012 cwt rapeseed &c, 8,623 cwt wheat, 108 cwt jowari, 176 cwt rice, and 42 corges skins.
Bahadurt s, Bombay—173 cwt cotton unpressed, and 17,316 cwt wheat.
Dumra s, Bombay—9,235 cwt wheat, and 211 corges skins.
Simla s, Bombay—86 bales cotton, for transhipment to Antwerp; 950lbs tea for transhipment to Australia; and 2670lbs tea, for transhipment to London.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—77 bales cotton, 4,357 cwt wheat, 302 cwt jowari, 121 cwt rice, and 131 corges skins.
Raventhaler s, Hamburg—638 bales cotton, 12,07 cwt rapeseed, 521 corges skins, 718 corges hide, 2002 cwt bones and 20 lbs tea.
Dwarka s, Bombay—82 bales cotton 110 bales cotton for transhipment to Antwerp; 57 bales wool, 200 bales wool, for transhipment to Liverpool; 1,000 cwt gingelly seed, for transhipment to Antwerp; 3632 cwt wheat, 1141 cwt jowari, and 800 cwt rice.
Purulia s, Bombay—739 bales cotton, 138 cwt rice, for transhipment to Zanzibar, and 10 lbs tea, for transhipment to London.
Alecto s, Dunkirk—110 bales wool, and 10,224 cwt rapeseed, &c.
Alecto s, Hamburg—1,764 bales cotton, 12,002 cwt rapeseed, and 60 corges hide.

IMPORTS.

Queen Adelaide s, Batoum—5,672 gallons Kerosine oil.
Rhrenfels s, Antwerp and Hamburg via Bombay—6 cwt steel.
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—746 pieces grey goods foreign, 3,594 pieces white goods foreign and 846 pieces prints foreign.
Hochheimer s, Hamburg and Antwerp—207 cwt iron bar &c.
Kola s, Bombay—190 pieces grey goods Indian and 300 pieces white goods, foreign.
Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—650 pieces grey goods foreign, 684 pieces white goods foreign, and 1,489 pieces prints foreign.
Kola s, Bombay—1,090 pieces prints, foreign.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—30 pieces grey goods foreign and 150 pieces white goods foreign.
Dumra s, Bombay—45 pieces grey goods foreign, 250 pieces grey goods Indian, 233 pieces white goods foreign, 2,900 lbs grey yarns Indian, and 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign.
Raventhaler s, Antwerp—21 cwt iron bar &c, and 972 cwt steel.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—160 pieces grey goods Indian and 150 pieces white goods foreign.
Dwarka s,—830 pieces grey goods foreign, 770 pieces grey goods Indian, 2,570 pieces white goods foreign, 263 pieces prints foreign, 8,000 lbs grey yarns Indian, and 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign.
Mahanadi s, Bombay—28 cwt yellow metal.
Kola s, Bombay—3,639 pieces grey goods foreign, 21,880 pieces grey goods Indian, 11,702 pieces white goods foreign, 4,250 pieces prints foreign, 62 pieces prints Indian, 200 lbs grey yarns foreign, 12,800 lbs grey yarns, Indian, 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 17 cwt copper, and 54 cwt yellow metal.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—1,006 pieces grey goods foreign, 6,041 pieces grey goods Indian, 6,388 pieces white goods foreign, 1,011 pieces prints foreign, 390 pieces prints Indian, 1,100 lbs grey yarns, foreign, 700 lbs grey yarns, Indian 25 cwt copper, and 30 cwt yellow metal.
Kapurthala s,—1,344 pieces grey goods foreign, 15,654 pieces grey goods Indian, 2,187 pieces white goods, foreign, 1,770 pieces prints foreign, 81 pieces prints Indian, 3,400 lbs grey yarns foreign, 7,900 lbs grey yarns Indian, 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns, Indian, and 12 cwt copper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANERJEA—November 20, at Mirzapore, the wife of N. Banerjea, Barrister-at-Law, P. C. S., of a son.

GODFREY-FAUSSETT—November 28, at Bhagulpur, the wife of R. F. Godfrey-Fausset, of a son.

TWIGG—November 26, at Madura, the wife of John Twigg, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—STEWART—November 26, at Tuticorin, by the Lord Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura, Captain F. Maine Edwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, D.A.A.G., Mhow District eldest son of the late J. Edwards, Esq., of Benarth, North Wales, to Eva Lilian, only daughter of the late T. H. Stewart, Esq., Bombay C. S.

GODDARD—LEGALLAIS—November 18, at Rangoon, Lieut. F. A. D'O. Goddard, Royal Munster Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Rev. F. A. Goddard, of Caversmall Staffordshire, to Evelyn Maud, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Alfred LeGallais, B. S. C.

DEATH.

ADDIS—November 27, at Madras, Maria Elizabeth, widow of the late William Judson Addis, C.E.M.S.E.L., aged 60.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896.

THE fact that in years of scarcity the educational progress of the country receives a check is shown by the report for 1895-96 of the Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces. The position in that neighbouring administrative area, though nothing so grave as it now is, led to a practical cessation of the upward movement in regard to the number of children receiving instruction, and made attendance very irregular. The three districts which have suffered most—Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh—show the largest decreases in the number of scholars on the rolls, while there is also an appreciable falling off in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara, and Bilaspur, but in districts where similar scarcity was not felt the normal increase was maintained. There is no reason to suppose that other parts of the country will differ from the Central Provinces in this respect, and it may be anticipated that the famine with which India is threatened will tell sadly upon educational progress throughout the Empire. It may be noticed in passing that the Bombay Code is entirely silent as to the method, if any, by which the disorganization of educational effort involved by the famine is to be met. All that the Code has to say in regard to education is that the services of officials in the Education Department should be utilised for famine purposes as far as possible. The matter, however, is no doubt engaging the attention of the Department, and while of course the great task before Government is the saving of life, this incidental effect of the economic conditions now prevailing will not be left to chance. A prominent feature of the year's work in the Central Provinces was the great development of the system of attaching hostels to the High Schools and Colleges. The method is one which might with advantage be more generally followed in other Provinces if funds permitted, since by bringing the teachers into contact with the pupils in their home life, it tends to obviate the evils of a purely one-sided development. Most of the hostels have now small libraries, which, it is hoped, will foster a taste for good books and tend to the elimination of the literary trash which often finds its way into the schools. Praiseworthy efforts are being made to divert the energies of students from a merely literary education to practical studies, such as mechanics and engineering. The lack of desire to enter upon these latter pursuits is perhaps even more marked in the Central Provinces than in other parts of India. "When will the day come," asked the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Woodburn, in a recent speech, "when we shall be able to fill up vacancies occurring in responsible posts of the Provincial Service of the Department of Public Works, from students of the Central Provinces, as we have, for years, done for those occurring in the Executive Service? When can we say to the outsiders—There is no room for you: we have our own men." In pursuance of Mr. Woodburn's views, two scholarships tenable in the Roorki College were sanctioned by the Administration for the Jubbulpore College. The Engineering class attached to the College trains students for service in the lower subordinate service of the Public Works Department, for employment under local bodies, wards, estates, and the like, and is reported to have done useful work during the year.

Another forward movement deserving of commendation is the increased attention paid to physical training. Gymnastics in villages have been rendered more attractive by the recognition, as supplementary to English games, of "Deshi Kasarat," a series of exercises on the native system which have the advantage over the English method of costing nothing and being more popular with the people. The relations between the Department and the public bodies are so satisfactory that it has been enabled to obtain the assent of nearly all the Municipalities to an arrangement whereby the school patronage they have excercised in the past has been transferred to the Department. All appointments and transfers are undertaken by it. A municipal service has been formed and opportunity has been taken, on the occurrence of vacancies, to create a gradual flow of promotion from one municipality to another. This has materially improved the position and prospects of masters in municipal service, and will doubtless raise the tone of instruction in municipal schools. The question of agricultural education in the Province was discussed at a Conference held under the presidency of Sir Edward Buck at Jubbulpore, a few months ago. The falling off in the number on the rolls of the Agricultural School at Nagpur has led the Chief Commissioner to address the Government of Bombay with a view to connecting the course of instruction in the school with that at the Poona College. Fifteen per cent. of boys, but only '67 per cent of girls, of school-going age are in receipt of instruction. The expenditure on education in the Province now exceeds ten lakhs of rupees. Provincial funds still bear the greater single share of the cost—about 36 per cent. Of the remainder, 22 per cent. comes from local rates and cesses, 18 per cent. from "other sources," for the most part private liberality, 13 per cent. from fees, and 10 per cent. from Municipal funds. This latter proportion is double the ratio provided from Municipal sources in this Presidency, but it does not at all satisfy the Chief Commissioner, who has intimated his intention of calling upon the Municipalities to devote a larger share of their income to education. Although, under the special circumstances of the year, the educational progress in the Central Provinces was small, the report is on the whole satisfactory. The manner in which the features of the year's operations are explained and dwelt upon, compares very favourably with the colourless reports to which we have been accustomed in this Presidency in recent years.

THE interesting report written by the then acting auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway on the traffic operations of the line for the last half of 1895, was noticed on a former occasion. The succeeding report is now before us, and deals with the transactions for the half-year ended on 30th June last. This Railway system extends over 1,556 miles from Poona, its most northerly terminus, to a point not far from the Nilgiri hills in the south. It stretches right across the Peninsula of India from the Portuguese Frontier on the West to Bezwada on the mouth of the Kistna River on the East Coast, and it is divided into ten sections. Four of these comprise the S. M. Railway proper, one other its extension from Guntakal to Bezwada, the Bellary-Kistna Railway, built by Government as a famine line and now worked by the company as an integral portion of their own undertaking, the sixth, the Kolhapur State line, the seventh, the Mysore State Railway, the eighth its southern extension beyond Mysore to the town of Naujangud, and the ninth and tenth, the two sections which together form what is styled the Guntakal-Bangalore chord-line. The report deals with each of these several sections, and not only shows what the fluctuation in the coaching and goods traffic were for each section as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1895, but also sets forth the causes which have influenced these fluctuations and the direction in which they have operated. The published half-yearly accounts exhibit the bald fact that the traffic operations for the two contrasted periods have resulted in a total increase of Rs. 2,84,430 in the company's gross earnings, which have risen from the average of Rs. 2,867 to Rs. 3,050 per mile open for the whole half-year. But how or by what means this improvement has been brought about can only be learnt by the particulars given in the Sectional Traffic Report under review. In paragraph 4 the relative average earnings contributed by each mile of each section are given. These figures show how greatly the traffic has varied on the different portions of the railway. For example, the earnings of the chord-line are seen to have fallen off by Rs. 1,769, or 48 per cent., whereas those on the Poona branch show an improvement of Rs. 1,123 per mile, equivalent to 26 per cent. Farther on the fuller details given for each section prove that the enhanced income for the half-year is due not so much to any large expansion of business during 1896, as to the profitable diversion of traffic in public merchandise, chiefly cotton, wheat, food-grains, seeds, and salt, *via* the Poona branch, which formerly passed on to or off the company's system by other routes.

The report shows that whereas the value of the traffic exchanged with Foreign lines at Poona junctions had increased by four lakhs of Rupees, the figures for the Marmagoa route have declined by one and three-quarter lakhs. Again, whereas in 1895 the value of the foreign traffic passing intermediately over the Poona branch was three lakhs of Rupees in the first half-year of 1896, it rose to seven lakhs. This diversion of business has given the Southern Maratha Railway Company the benefit of extra freight over about 260 miles of a longer lead. How far the public has benefitted we are not in a position to state. But that Mr. Muirhead, the Traffic Manager, has been able to judiciously manipulate his rates is very evident, for we may take it for granted that he has not only added to the earning power of his own line, but has at the same time satisfied the merchant consignor of his personal share in the mutual profit. Another point of interest is the disadvantage the Southern Maratha Railway suffers in comparison with the older Guaranteed Railway lines, from the imposition of a Government minimum on their rate quotations. The report shows that the company has suffered a loss of over Rs. 60,000 by the refusal of Government to sanction certain rates for coal which would, it is alleged, have attracted Singareni coal traffic, as in 1895, over the company's system to Southern India. The report also shows the financial result of the half-year's working in respect of each section of the line. The Bellary-Kistna railway, which was originally built as a famine line, ranks lowest with a return equivalent to 1·88 per cent. per annum, while the Poona branch with an equal mileage is highest at over 5½ per cent. per annum. The operations on the Mysore State Railway work out to 4·88 per cent., and of the S. M. Railway proper to 4·40 per cent. per annum, which is not an unsatisfactory result for a metre gauge line handicapped as the S. M. Railway undoubtedly is. Had this system direct access to the sea coast of its own management, we should expect to see a large development of its business. We understand that it is only a question of time when the Company will obtain the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway, and with the extension of the main line to Masulipatam on the east coast, for which the Board of Directors have for some time been pressing, and, possibly, the carrying through of the Konkan country scheme, the business of the Southern Maratha Railway Company should promise even better things for its share-holders than they had reason to expect when the undertaking was first projected.

ZADKIEL prophesies that an outbreak of Asiatic cholera in India, before this time next year, will occasion great anxiety. But as he says nothing about plague, or bubonic fever, we may take it that, in the opinion of the seer it has not much longer to run its course. Unfortunately, however, the individuals who claim to be able to foresee events, rarely predict anything but evil. So we have nothing to show when we may expect to see the last of it. Bubonic fever remains with us, and we must look to that before preparing for the cholera epidemic, which Zadkiel sees looming in the near future. Although there are people who imagine the official reports do not contain a full statement of the facts, and that the Press conceals others in order to avoid creating unnecessary panic, these people err. The records of the medical officers go to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, and the Press reports are precisely the same. Here and there it is possible a private practitioner has omitted the word "bubonic" in reporting a death from fever. But it is contrary to his own interests as well as to public weal to do so intentionally, besides being contrary to the traditions of an honourable profession. Government would come down very severely on any officer making a false report. It is idle, therefore, to doubt the accuracy of the returns. In the past week—that is, the official week ending Tuesday evening last—there were sixty-four deaths reported, which, though a very large number, is still three below the return of the previous seven days, and fourteen above the average weekly death-roll since September 21st. The fever may now be strictly termed epidemic, for it prevails practically all over the city and island, extending from Colaba to Worli. There have been no fatal cases in Upper Colaba, Esplanade, Khetwady, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Tardeo, the thickly populated district of Byculla, Sewree, Sion or Mahim. Dongree and Kamatipura have exceeded Mandvie in the past week, for whilst Mandvie had but five fatal cases, Dongree and Kamatipura had each eight. The Health Department has done good work in Mandvie. A tabular statement we publish elsewhere shows that on the Port Trust Estate 49 persons died in October. In November the total was but seven. It is probable that next week's returns may be heavier owing to the recrudescence of the past few days. But given clear weather, instead of the dull cloudy over-cast skies which have so far prevailed, and a new method of treatment, of which more will be heard within a day or two, the beginning of the end may be within measurable distance. Other tables, which we publish to-day, will give a clear idea of the mortality during the past week. The total number of deaths, 772, is twelve in excess of last week's return, the death-rate being equivalent almost to forty-seven per thousand per annum. Two hundred and five deaths were recorded from fever of all descriptions; a hundred and thirty from phthisis against 120 last week; 112 died from affections of the respiratory organs, the weekly average of the past five years being sixty-six.

IN order to obviate the necessity of burying a suicide "at four cross roads with a stake in his inside," as Hood expresses it, the verdict of "felo de se" is seldom returned by a British Jury, "suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind" saving the body from this gratuitous indignity. But an obsolete yet unrepealed law, over a century old, empowers a coroner to give directions for the private interment of the remains of a person who has taken his own life, or order the body to be buried at night and without the rites of Christian burial. This law was actually put into force in Victoria recently by one of the coroners, for old English law applies there. But this at all events is to do so no longer so far as Victoria is concerned. The Attorney

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE ITALIANS IN SOMALILAND.

A CONSUL AND EIGHT OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Advices have been received that Signor Cecchi, the Italian Consul, and the Captains of the Italian Warships Volturno and Staffetta, besides six other officers, have all been killed and one hundred men wounded, by the Somalis, at Magadoxo.

LATER.

A telegram from Zanzibar regarding the disaster to the Italians in Somaliland states that they went for an excursion outside Magadoxo escorted by seventy Askaris, and that all the whites of the party and thirty Askaris were massacred by the natives.

THE PRESS ON THE DECISION OF THE ALEXANDRIA APPEAL COURT.

The newspapers, in discussing the decision arrived at by the Appeal Court at Alexandria concur in the opinion that it will strengthen the British position in Egypt and prolong the occupation, and that if England pays the amount in dispute she has a right to Dongola rather than Egypt.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Colonel Liebert has been appointed Governor of German East Africa, instead of going to China.

THE COST OF THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

The Court of Appeal at Alexandria has condemned the Egyptian Government to refund half a million, which was used for the Dongola Expedition, and also to pay all costs.

RELEASE OF DR. JAMESON.

Dr. Jameson was removed from Holloway jail in an ambulance, at 9 o'clock, last night.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SUAKIN.

The transport Loodiana, with a Bombay Mountain Battery, left Suakin for Bombay, yesterday.

THE BLACKBURN CHAMBER AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a famine fund for India.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, has tendered his best thanks, and says he awaits advices from India before making an appeal to the public in the matter.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER AND ERYTHREA.

ROME, Dec. 2.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, has rejected a motion of the Opposition for the early discussion of the abandonment of Erythrea.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here, at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Dec. 3.

Replying, at Indore, to the toast of their Excellencies' health, which was proposed by the Maharajah Holkar, his Excellency the Viceroy said :—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to thank his Highness for the kind words which he has spoken, and on behalf of Lady Elgin, as well as myself, for the graceful manner in which he has proposed our health. (Applause.) I think I am entitled to claim his Highness as one of the oldest friends I have in India, for I remember well that I made his acquaintance a few hours after landing in this country, when he was good enough to call upon me in Bombay. I remember also with some compunction that he then gave me an invitation to Indore, and that nearly three years have passed since then. But if I have been unable to come before, at any rate I have become now, and I am glad to find that the Maharaja bears me no ill-will —(The Maharaja : No ; on the contrary, for my delay)—and is as hospitable as ever. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I remember that I also made another promise to his Highness on that occasion, and I am glad to bear him say to-night that he recognises that I have not forgotten it, and that was that if there was any matter concerning his Highness which was brought to my notice, I would always give it the most careful consideration in my power. I am glad to say that intervention on my part does not come very often, and it is not remarkable, for his Highness has at his side an old and trusted friend in Colonel Barr, and it is not very likely, therefore, that he should have to go further afield. (Applause.) But still, if he ever wishes to appeal to a friend, and there are few of us who do not occasionally feel a wish to do so—I hope he understands, and I know from what he has said to-night that he does understand,—that he has only to let me know of any matter which he wishes to bring to my notice for it to receive, as I have said, careful consideration, and that the best advice I have will be at his service. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, all of us who are interested in Indore must wish for the happiness of its Maharaja, and for the happiness and well-being of its people—(Applause),—and I believing as I do that the two are inseparably united, it will not be easy to turn me aside if there is any way in which I can contribute to either. (Applause.)

Your Highness, it has added to the interest of my visit to Indore that I have had an opportunity of meeting so many of the Chiefs of Central India and the Thakores of this State. They have received me, as I have always found the Chiefs and Rulers of India receive me, with the greatest courtesy and kindness ; and I desire to take advantage of this occasion to express to them collectively my thanks for doing so, and my good wishes for the prosperity of this important district which, I am glad to see, has the appearance of prosperity in this season. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, his Highness the Maharaja has spoken in words which will appeal to you of the loyalty which he feels to the person of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Applause.) His Highness put it to me, twice in a somewhat more pithy manner. He said, "We have little to show you here except loyal hearts." (Applause.) I am sure that those who know his Highness will feel that he speaks from conviction, and, so far as I am concerned, nothing could be more opportune than the words which he has used and the sentiments which he has expressed. I have been passing several weeks among Native States, but after to-morrow I shall return to British India, and it may be that for several months I shall not have an opportunity of being again within the limits of a Native State. It is exceedingly gratifying to me that I should carry away from Indore the full echo of that spirit of loyalty which I have found everywhere on my travels, and which in the in-coming year will be uppermost in the minds of all her Majesty's subjects. (Applause.) The event which we hope to celebrate next year is one which specially appeals to that sentiment of loyalty for the person of Her Majesty, which forms a bond of union to her subjects in every part of the world. (Applause.) It is my privilege to thank his Highness as her Majesty's representative for the loyal words which he has spoken to-night, and with those words ringing in my ears, I shall have less hesitation even than I had before in maintainning, when the time comes, on behalf of the people of India, that in no part of her Majesty's dominions will there be a fuller concurrence in the uppermost wish of our hearts next year, namely, that while we recognise the length and the unprecedented character of her Majesty's reign, our own desire is that it should be continued. (Prolonged applause.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have only to ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of our host and in wishing for his Highness the Maharaja every happiness and prosperity in the future. (Applause.)

The Maharaja replied to the Viceroy's speech, proposing his health in the following words :—I beg to thank his Excellency most sincerely for the kind words just uttered, and the very kind way in which his Excellency proposed my health. The support I have hitherto received from all the Vice-regal representatives at the Residency, and which I trust I shall continue to receive from his Excellency's present representative, my esteemed friend, Colonel Barr, enables me to hope that by the grace of God the peace and prosperity of my subjects will continue to increase.

The Viceroy, this afternoon, inspected the 1st Central India Horse, under Colonel Masters. His Excellency said he was happy to inspect a fine regiment about to be taken over by the Commander-in-Chief. The change is not due to any inefficiency, but general considerations, and the Government of India will never forget them.

The Viceroy, in the presence of the Maharajah, reviewed the Imperial Defence Cavalry, Commanded by Goviadrao Matker, of 500 men, highly efficient.

His Excellency then visited the Daly College, being received by Mr. Gunion, and the Holkar Arts College, being received by Mr. Cholmondeley.

The Viceroy leaves Indore for Ujjain, to-morrow morning, where he will meet the Maharajah Scindiah, and visit monuments and places famous there.

[REUTER,S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Dec. 3.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Dec. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, with China mails, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive, at noon, on Sunday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with homeward Australian mails, left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, left here for Suez, at 10 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8 ex.-divd.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 7-8

PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA.

It having been brought to the notice of the Governor-in-Council that some of the pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz do not appreciate the advantage of supplying themselves with passports which are required by the Turkish Passport Regulations in force in the Hedjaz, his Excellency in Council has issued a notification stating that he wishes it to be generally known that, although it is left entirely optional with intending pilgrims to supply themselves with passports or not, passports are obtainable from all local authorities in India without payment of any fee. The consequence to a pilgrim of arriving at the Hedjaz without a passport will be that, under the Turkish Passport Regulations, he will be required, at Jeddah, to pay a double fee of 40 piastres (about four rupees ten annas) before he can get one from the British Consulate, and that if he neglects to get one there, he runs the risk of being debarred from visiting the places considered holy in Turkish territory. It is therefore to save pilgrims from the trouble, inconvenience, and needless expense which they will incur that Government wish to impress upon them the desirability of supplying themselves with passports before they leave India. It is also desirable that intending pilgrims should possess return tickets and money sufficient to defray all expenses for the journey to and fro. Government do not insist upon the possession of adequate means and of a return ticket, but pilgrims must bear in mind the disadvantages of finding themselves in the Hedjaz in a destitute condition and without the means of returning to their homes.

BOMBAY MORTUARY STATISTICS.

The tables given below give a clear idea of the distribution of the mortality in Bombay during the last week :—

Caste,	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
	68·90
Brahmins	35·99
Lingaet	66·32
Bhatia	19·76
Hindu of other caste	43·42
Hindu low caste	70·22
Mussulman	62·69
Parsees	17·53
Jews	51·78
Native Christians	47·26
Eurasians	48·03
European	9·21

SECTIONS OF LOWEST MORTALITY.

Localities.	Annual rate per 1000.
Sion	10·61
Upper Colaba	11·99
Fort South	13·16
Esplanade	20·66
Fort North	22·16
Chowpatty	22·35

SECTIONS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Localities.	Annual rate per 1000.
Kamattipura	81·69
Chuckla	74·39
Khara Talao	73·09
Umberkady	72·35
2nd Nagpada	72·03
Donari	66·89
1st Nagpada	65·39

MILITARY NEWS.

The 25th Bombay Infantry left Quetta on the 28th ultimo by route march via the Bolan Pass for Sibi where they will be stationed during the current winter months.

The troopship Canning leaves Bombay on 12th December instead of as previously notified and proceeds to Cannanore, arriving and leaving the 14th idem for Calicut. The vessel then resumes her original programme.

Sanction has been accorded to the Chaubatha wing of the 1st Scottish Rifles being concentrated with the remaining wing at Shahjahanpur during the current cold season for drill purposes, at the termination of which the wings will exchange stations.

The *Indian Mirror* says :—"The plain reason why the Government has decided not to enter the market, and purchase grain to sell it at moderate rates, is that it could not let its instinct of the philanthropist get the mastery of that of the merchant. There can be no doubt that, if the Government could enter the arena as a grain-trader, the artificial inflation of the price would go down in no time, to the relief of the millions, who have now to exist on insufficient food. The Indians discover a world of difference between the British Government and the ancient form of Hindu Government, by the betrayal in the former of a cold, calculating spirit in dealing with matters, which involve questions of life and death of the subjects, a spirit which was absolutely absent in the latter. Even to this day, a Hindu Rajah cannot hesitate to be nobly liberal, when the lives of his subjects are at stake. Witness the recent example of Maharajah Holkar, who did not hesitate to open State grain-shops to afford relief to the people owning allegiance to him, as soon as he found that the Bunnias in his State had combined and increased the prices to an exorbitant extent."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

As regards the enforced holiday of the governess, I have received contradictory letters. "She insists on the long holiday," says one correspondent ; "she stipulates for it ; it is forced upon the employer." Another writes that it is a most cruel thing to pay a woman £25 a year, and leave her to keep herself for three months in the year. A third says that most governesses can live with their friends during their long holidays. A fourth thinks that holiday homes should be established for them. For my own part, it seems to me that, just as the salaries of officials and clerks are paid them during their holidays, so the salaries of governesses should be paid them whatever holiday they may take. Thus, the pay of a governess being £25 a year and her board and lodging, with the necessity of providing herself with becoming dress, she ought to receive at least as much during her holidays as in term time. So that if we put her board and lodging, rent, fire, light, washing, at a pound a week, her salary would be £35, £52, or £77 a year, so that the holiday pay should be £1. 9s. 3d. a week. How does this arrangement commend itself ?

One of the most common topics of conversation in the Fifties was the governess. She was too often, I fear, a cause of trouble. There were then no High Schools and no Colleges for Girls ; there were girls' schools, of course, but a great many people preferred to keep their daughters at home, under a governess. Now, in those days the one thing loathed and dreaded by every middle-class girls—with certain exceptions, of course—was the necessity of doing anything at all for a livelihood. And the only way for those who were under this necessity was to go out as a governess, visiting or resident. The commonest complaint against the poor things was their low spirits and sad faces. Of course they were sad ; they mostly hated and loathed their work, their pupils, and their employers ; they envied with an intensity not now intelligible the fortunate maidens to whom Love came. Alas ! Love so seldom came to the resident governess. She became, for a time, the favourite heroine of novels. Only for a time ; all heroines have their day. I think she was succeeded by the little woman with the great eyes and the warm brown hair, who never, never, never suffered herself to think that there was such a thing as Love, until the handsome young Prince threw himself at her pretty feet. When one grows old there are so many, many heroines to remember, that their order of sequence becomes uncertain. And to think that one has loved them all ! I don't think, though, that I ever greatly loved the governess. She was horribly put upon and bullied, her pupils were terrible, but she was too meek—much too meek. Unlike Dick Swiveller, she was acknowledged even by her best friends to be too meek. Thackeray, remember, did not disdain a governess as a heroine, and his governess meekly and deceitfully wore blue glasses to conceal the beauty of her eyes !

I have just read a case in one of the papers which seems to suggest how it is that so many impostors and claimants have got recognition for a time. It is, in fact, the first step which is the only trouble. Here is the story. The body of an old man, of poor and miserable appearance, was found in a wood somewhere in France. He had apparently died of cold and starvation. He was carried to the nearest village, where one of the people identified him as a certain Godefroy, a well-known beggar, living in a cottage a few miles away. His daughters, being sent for, recognised their father, and wept over him. He was accordingly buried as the good old Godefroy. The daughters then went home again. Imagine their terror when they found the ghost of their father sitting before the fire eating, or drinking, a basin of soup. Well, it was not a ghost ; they had simply acknowledged a stranger as their father ! Apply this to the cases of Perkin Warbeck ; the personator of Richard II. ; the false Joan of Arc ; the Tichborne Claimant ; and the famous Martin case, the most wonderful of all. Martin was a French soldier ; he went to the wars ; he did not return for two or three years ; then, one day, he appeared again, kissed his wife and children, and resumed his work. Long years afterwards there returned to the village—the real Martin ! That is all. The wife recognised the impostor and never found out the cheat. The law, however, took a harsh view of the case, and I fear caused her to be burned ; but I am sure the poor lady was innocent. It explains also how the false Joan of Arc imposed herself upon Joan's brothers. In fact it is, as I said, only the first step. The impostor astonishes and delights by his unexpected appearance ; there are changes, but then time changes all. Poor Joan, for instance, had been commanding armies ; leading to victory ; enduring a long and cruel trial ; effecting an escape ; of course, she was changed in many ways. Consider the really beautiful society in which she had been received. Great changes, of course, must be expected. So her simple brothers accepted her. In the case of Princes, they were easily personated, in the days before photographs, because the cheat was generally encouraged by those who knew the truth, for purposes of their own. But it is just the first step that is wanted. Impose upon your people at the outset ; there will be no more difficulty afterwards. People, as a rule, are not critical, nor suspicious, nor do they like the thought of being dupes. A frank and easy manner ; the ready smile of a good heart ; a warm hand ; and the trick is done. But it must be done at the outset.

Who are the people, we have asked, who take all the Flats ? Here is an answer to the question. It is proffered by a correspondent. The Flats are rented by people who find it convenient to have a good London address, but cannot afford to live constantly there in the style which they would like. They take a Flat, furnish it, and occupy it occasionally. In the intervals they let it. The people who take it would otherwise go to a private hotel or to apartments. They are visitors ; they are parents whose daughters want certain lessons ; they are patients under London physicians. The system, my correspondent continues, is not a good one for the neighbourhood, because these birds of passage take no interest in the quarter of the parish ; too often, also, they depart without paying their bills, and the porters refuse the address of their lodgers. This answer to the question provides for a certain proportion of the tenants of Flats, but there still remain incalculable numbers yet to be accounted for.

Every day one hears of a demolition ; a pulling down ; a sweeping away ; of something old and curious. A few weeks ago I informed my readers of a court in the City of London which had actually escaped the Great Fire which raged over it and round it. I had the court photographed—fortunately—because when I took an artist there to sketch the back of it, I found the carters carrying off the last cart-load. The court, they told me, was so rickety that it would stand no longer. So that is gone. Now I have to tell of another demolition ; and, happily, another recovery. The demolition is of the Kissing Gate on Parliament Hill, at the end of Merton-lane, Highgate. The Gate allowed only one to pass through at a time. When, therefore, two sweethearts passed through the Gate, the temporary separation was marked by a kiss. I suppose they will go on kissing each other ; in fact, I advise them to do so ; but the occasion will no longer need to be marked.

The Recovery is that of the crypt under St. John's Church, Clerkenwell. The Church was built by John Doewra, Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England. Until recently only the half of it was accessible, the other half being filled with coffins and dead bodies. All there have now been removed, and the crypt is thrown open. London contains no finer piece of work. Yet London is rich in crypts. There is the crypt of Guildhall, the crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow, the crypt of St. Etheldreda's, the Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster, the crypt at the south end of Suffolk-lane, a crypt under a house in Leadenhall-street ; part of the crypt of the Carmelite Friars ; there are other crypts if one could remember them ; but this of the Knights is the finest. The modern church built over it contains portions of the old walls. It stands over the site of the choir. St. John's Gate hard by was the principal entrance of the Priory. The disposition of the Courts can no longer be traced, but the precinct is well-known. Go up the stairs in the north turret and visit the great room over the Gate ; it is a spacious and beautiful room. Remember that as this gate so were once the Gates of the City. The room over each served on occasion as a prison. Sometimes it was a residence. Chaucer lived over Bishopsgate for a time. Crypt and Church and Gate should all be taken together as part of the same House, just as we take the Charter House as a whole. The Priory of the Knights Hospitallers, now that the crypt is opened, has become one of the sights of London.

If it were possible to return to the past—there is one way, but we have not yet succeeded in taking the first step towards that way—who would not choose to be a knight of St. John—a Hospitaller ? To begin with, they were a fighting order, and they never ceased to fight for four hundred years. They held Acre for a hundred years after the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem ; they held Rhodes ; they held Malta ; they grew enormously rich and incredibly arrogant ; they owned nearly 40,000 manors in Europe ; in England the Prior was the first Baron of the Realm ; they admitted none but young men of noble blood ; they would have no nonsense about the equality of man or the advancement of humble merit ; a man was a gentleman or he was not. If he was, he might become a knight ; if he was not, he must remain a servant. The knights had nothing to do with the wars or the politics of any country ; their one duty was to fight the Turk ; they were rich ; they lived in luxury ; they went about in great state and splendour ; they were as proud as Lucifer ; but they had to fight ; at any moment they might be ordered off to Rhodes or Malta. I do not suppose that they were greatly loved anywhere ; but they did their work, and when they beat off from Malta Dragut, the Corsair, in 1565, they showed the same splendid courage as at Acre 400 years before. They were as proud as the Templars ; they were as rich ; they were harsh landlords—remember how Wat Tyler's mob destroyed the London House ; their morals were "suspect," to say the least, but they did their work ; they were a bulwark against the Moslem ; and therefore they were suffered to remain.

One somehow likes to think of these strongholds of an aristocracy ; they no longer annoy or humiliate by their exclusiveness ; they are picturesque. Formerly the church offered the only ladder for the elevation of a poor lad to rank, but not, observe, to hereditary rank. The poor lad might become Cardinal or Archbishop, Chancellor and Treasurer, but he was not allowed to found a family. Practically, there was no founding of families till after the wars of the Roses and the Reformation. A gentleman might rise to any height ; he might become, like Warwick, a king maker ; he might become rich by grants and acquisition of lands ; but a churl could not become even a simple gentleman. The city, you think, turned the poor apprentice into a gentleman. Not at all ; the great men of the City—Whittington Sevenoke, Philpot, Chicheley, Gresham—were all gentlemen to begin with. There was a broad line which was not to be passed ; either gentleman or not. To the former belonged all the dignities and all the good things—except those of the Church ; to the latter belonged a place in the rank-and-file, where he had to be content and to do his duty. When law, medicine, art, learning, left the Church, or could live apart from the Church, then the line could be passed, and new families could be founded, and were founded. A great number of the present noble houses of England belong to the earliest period of emancipation. Still, one or two of the strongholds remained. In the last century no one but a gentleman by birth could get a commission in the Army ; no one but a gentleman could command a ship in the Navy. Certain things are still reserved for gentlemen, though the use of the word has somewhat broadened. No one grumbles though the diplomatic service is not thrown open to the Board schools—though the ordinary Briton knows very well that he must not dream of the Garter ; of All Souls' College ; of an Embassy ; or the modern English League of the Knights Hospitallers. You cannot, my friend, wear the Maltese Cross (in white, with a gold edge) over the red surcoat, unless you can show four—or is it eight ?—quarterings.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The second round of the Forty-Twa handicap was played yesterday morning, and was a hole competition against "Colonel Bogey." On the last occasion of a Bogey match the Colonel beat all and every comer. Although his colours were not taken down this time one player succeeded in keeping on level terms with him. This was Mr. P. G. Irvine, who had a small allowance of two points. Four of the competitors were only one down, including one of the scratch men, Dr. MacDonald. In no case in which cards were sent in did the Colonel beat at every hole, the play throughout being much better than on the occasion of the first Bogey match this season. The scores were as under :—

		Points allowed.	
1	P G Irvine	2	All Even
	R B Nixon	8	1 down
2	Dr D MacDonald	Scr	1 ,,
	W E Young	2	1 ,,
4	A J Thornett	6	1 ,,
	D K Love	5	2 ,,
6	R A English	5	2 ,,
	P F Fischer	3	3 ,,
8	H S Garwood	6	3 ,,
	Geo McKenzie	6	3 ,,
11	G McLaren	4	4 ,,
	A K Green	2	4 ,,
	H Bromley	7	4 ,,
14	F J Nathan	2	5 ,,
	I Humphrey	5	5 ,,
16	J G Riddle	Scr	6 ,,
	C E Nixon	Scr	6 ,,

Messrs M F Reid, E B Raikes, L J Robertson, J J Murray, P H C Merryweather, and W Garlick made no returns.

THE UNREST IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 30.

Further details are to hand in respect to the exploits of the revolters and the inability of the Government troop to cope with them. A few days back the District Judge of Bicholim wrote officially to the Administrator of Sanquelim, asking him whether there was peace in the province, and if he could order a bailiff to serve a summons. Having received an affirmative reply, a bailiff was despatched to serve summons to an individual at Gautona. But the bailiff not mustering sufficient courage went to Mr. L. Faria, and requested him to send four soldiers to accompany him. Mr. Faria replied that even a hundred will not be able to protect him. The bailiff then asked for an official declaration to that effect, which the Administrator readily granted, mentioning that the whole province was infested by the revolters, and he himself was like a prisoner in his own office, and expected to be attacked at every moment, notwithstanding the 400 soldiers with artillery which constituted the garrison. The bailiff brought the declaration, and showed it to the District Judge. The infamous Shanker with his men attacked the military detachment at Dhromarogo, and put them to flight. Out of the three men lately captured at Assora one is the son of Fota Mulgaonkar. By order of Senhor Neves Ferreira some individuals were sent to cut down trees in the jungle of Satary. The Ranes cut their ears and sent them back. In the village of Candeanor, Dada Ranes attacked the Government force, and two soldiers were killed and some wounded. In Bori and Siroda, of Ponda, the Desai of Surla appeared with a hundred men and apprehended five proprietors. On the 13th November, Rajaram Savant attacked the staff of the Betul Custom House, and carried away their arms and Rs. 1,000. In the fair at Queula the Juba Ranes with 300 men caught 40 proprietors. Some who have been made prisoners include Krishna Bhut Dongrecar, Gopala Naik Panvelcar, Narsivam Naik Panvelcar, Subraia Naik Sunetancar, Subraia Naik Xancolcar, Panie Narayan, Nomum Naik, Sinu Naik, Norona Senay Volvoycar, Guerl Poi Caim, Balu Poi Cancora, and others. The amount of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned to carry on a Cadestral Survey of the Pragana Nagar Aveli of Damaun. Mr. Aipoim, District Judge of Bardez, and Mr. B. Nunes Garcia, District Judge of Sotavento Cabo Verde, have been mutually transferred. The West of India Portuguese Railway earned an average of Rs. 57 per mile for the week ended 14th November compared with Rs. 322 for the corresponding period last year, while the total receipts for the 19 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 50,705 against 1,61,776 for a similar period last year.

Cholera, we are informed, has broken out at Trichinopoly and Tuticorin. Case have occurred at both place and several deaths.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a common jury.

THE COLABA ARSON CASE : PRISONER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Jeysing Sewar, a Hindu, was charged with having, on Sunday, the 1st November last, caused mischief by fire, by setting fire to the Nicol Press building, at Colaba, which was used for the custody of property ; with theft of a cotton bale, belonging to the Oomerawatee Cotton Company, and another, belonging to Messrs. Breul and Co. ; and also with house-breaking and theft therein. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee appeared for the defence.

Some additional evidence was called for the prosecution, and the case closed.

Prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he wished to make no statement, but would leave his case to his counsel.

The judge : Cooverji says you were near the carts at his godown on Monday, and that you ran away.

Prisoner : Let him prove it if he saw me.

The judge : The ramosee at Chunda Ramjee's press says he saw you there with the two carts. Do you wish to explain why he would say that ?

Prisoner : Let him prove I was there. He may have seen some other man.

The judge : Hirjee says he saw you near the godown at Colaba on Sunday. Do you wish to explain it ?

Prisoner : Why did he not arrest me if he saw me there ? I was not there.

Mr. Russell, in summing up the evidence, said he was quite in the dark as to what the line of defence was to be, and he would, therefore, as required by law, draw the attention of the jury to the salient points of the case. The prisoner wanted to employ intelligent men to do his job, and so he wanted to test what kind of men Runghia and Luxmon were. He took them to the godown to see how far they would be useful to them. They were extremely intelligent men for people in their class of life ; and there had been no serious discrepancy in their story as a whole. The learned counsel did not know if the defence intended to allege that the whole of the story told by Runghia and Luxmon was a got-up story. The facts shewed that the old Ghattee woman used to close the door of the godown from the inside, while the other door was locked. So there was no other way of ingress except by climbing over the wheel and getting into the godown through the aperture. The evidence, therefore, of Runghia and Luxmon derived great strength from the surrounding circumstances of the case itself. They were taken there on Saturday, and the details they gave were very probable details. Their statement was corroborated by the man Suddoo Wittoo, who was going along the road near the godown at the time. The learned counsel, therefore, asked the jury to believe the case for the prosecution so far as they had gone. Then the question arose, was the fire in the godown the work of an incendiary ? In a commercial city like Bombay, this was a most important question, especially as the fire destroyed property of the value of between fifteen and sixteen lakhs of rupees. The evidence of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gordon showed that the fire was fed by cowdung cakes heaped near the cotton bales in the godown ; and they must have been intentionally placed there by somebody. Mr. Spencer looked into the godown through a door which was open, and the open door must have considerably assisted the spread of the fire. There could be no doubt that the cowdung cakes were the cause of the fire. Runghia and Luxmon stated that, as they were moving away with the carts, they saw the prisoners go into the godown with the cowdung cakes. The evidence showed that the cowdung cakes must have been dry cakes, as they had been left to dry in the open space some time before. Runghia and Luxmon took the eight cotton bales to Chunda Ramjee's press on the Sunday morning, and they were left there, as the press was not working. It was important to have the bales pressed again, as the iron bands had got off, and the cotton was somewhat loose. Runghia and Luxmon informed the prisoner the press was not working, and they were paid half-a rupee each, and were told to go. The intelligence of Runghia led him to suspect, from the prisoner's enquiry as to a row of smoke near the godown, that the prisoner must have a guilty knowledge about the fire. On the following day, therefore, when told to accompany the carts from Chunda Ramjee's press to Chinch Bunder, the men refused to go, as they considered it to be a risky thing, the conduct of the men was what one would naturally expect. They returned the chits to the prisoner on Monday, and refused to accompany the carts to Chinch Bunder. The prisoner himself then went with the carts to Chinch Bunder. If he was not the owner, why did he do so ? Hirjee had made some arrangement with Cooverjee for the purchase of the bales ; and Cooverjee, who appeared to be a respectable dealer, and had no connection with the police, asked to be introduced by Hirjee to the owner of the cotton. Prisoner was seen standing near the carts below, while Hirjee and Cooverjee were talking upstairs. Before they got down, the prisoner had run away. Hirjee tore up the chits, and the pieces were picked up by the policeman whom Cooverjee called. Runghia and Luxman could not be said to be accomplices of the prisoner, for as soon as they suspected that the prisoner had something to do with the fire, they refused to do any thing further for him. The learned counsel said that, after listening to the remarks of the learned counsel for the prisoner and of the learned judge, the jury would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion whether or no the prisoner was guilty of any one of the charges laid against him.

Mr. Bahadurjee then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The evidence of the three principal witnesses was the evidence of accomplices, and the jury were asked to receive it with extreme caution. With due deference Mr. Bahadurjee submitted that there was no evidence to connect the prisoner with any of the charges preferred against him. The learned counsel repeated the story told by Runghia and the other men, and commented upon it at considerable length, pointing to its improbabilities. There was no meaning in the word "accomplices" if Runghia and Luxmon were not the accomplices of the prisoner in what he was alleged to have done. Really the principal culprit in the case was the man Hirjee, who shirked every question put to him, and did not give straightforward answers. The learned counsel took up those answers and criticized them as very unsatisfactory and indefinite in every respect. The theory of the defence was that Hirjee was the principal offender, and that the prisoner was a mere tool in his hands. When Hirjee was arrested, he threw the whole blame on the prisoner to save himself. The story told by Runghia and Luxmon was nothing but a repetition of what had been dinned into their ears from day to day With regard to the evidence that the cowdung cakes had been burning in the godown for fifteen hours, the learned counsel said it was improbable upon the face of it. These cowdung cakes are not easily equitable ; and it was incredible that they should have been burning for several hours without any body having noticed the smoke which they must have produced. After commenting upon the evidence of the different witnesses, the learned counsel submitted that there was no corroboration of the statements of the three accomplices, and that his client should be acquitted.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said he would sum up as briefly as he could the details of this tedious case. But although tedious, it was a case of considerable public importance. The gist of the case against the prisoner was that he broke into that cotton godown at Colaba and set fire to it afterwards in the hope of screening himself from the first offence. He must have known that, in causing the fire, he would be destroying property of enormous value, if not probably occasion loss of life. If the jury were satisfied upon all the points, they would have to convict the prisoner upon all the charges. If they were not satisfied as to his setting fire to the building, they could convict him upon the charge of breaking into the building or committing theft therein. As regarded the bale of cotton belonging to the New Mofussil Company, there could be no doubt as to its having been taken out of the godown because it bore the company's stamp although the other bale did not bear the owners" stamp. Who ever lighted the fire, assuming that the fire was lighted, it appeared that it must have been done a good many hours before the fire was discovered. The jury were to consider, in the first place, if the fire was an accident. But the evidence of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gordon settled that point, because the cowdung cakes were placed right up against the bales, and it must be presumed that some one must have placed them there, and with an object. It thus appeared that it could not have been an accident. Now what was the state of the premises ? The old woman stated that she locked the door when everything was safe in the godown, and it could not have been an accident. It being a Sunday when the godowns were closed, there were not many people moving about in the lane leading to the godown. After stating the antecedents of the prisoner, his lordship said that it appeared he was employed in the carting bales and knew a good deal about the locality and the arrangements in the godowns. Now, as to the word "accomplices," about which they had heard so much, his lordship said the jury should consider what the evidence amounted to. Hirjee and the prisoner were old associates and had been partners, and probably the prisoner got round Hirjee to serve him for a temporary purpose. The jury should see if Hirjee was concerned in the transaction equally with the prisoner. The witness Suddoo gave some corroboration to the statement of Luxmon that he was going into the godown to catch a stray pigeon. The corroboration of Cooverjee was more important, as it connected the prisoner with the bales of cotton in the carts. In considering the evidence of an accomplice, the jury should see whether any part of his statements was corroborated by independent evidence. His lordship briefly recapitulated the story told by the accomplices, and asked the jury to consider whether any portion of it was corroborated to their satisfaction. It was important to see whether the accomplice's story was corroborated as a whole, if not in its details. There were a good many prices of corroboration in this case. As to Cooverji his lordship said there was nothing in his character or antecedents to lead the supposition that he was in any way concerned in the matter. It was he who called the policeman, and gave the numbers of the bales and the carts. He brought the prisoner upon the scene. After some talk about the cotton which was to be sold to him, he asked to be introduced to the prisoner, but the prisoner ran away. This was a strong piece of corroboration. Another equally good piece of corroboration was that of Dewjee Namjee who said he saw the prisoner on Sunday morning going in the direction of Grant Buildings with two carts. It was proved that, about 7-30 a.m. on the Sunday the accused was in the neighbourhood of the godown with two carts. Another piece of corroboration was that of the ramosee at the Chunda Ramjee's Press, who on Sunday morning saw the prisoner co-operating with the accomplices. In alluding to the suggested discrepancies in the evidence, his lordship said they were slight, and it was for the jury to consider whether they affected the truth of the main story. Another piece of corroboration was that Hirjee and the cartman were arrested with the bales of cotton in their possession. The torn-up chits also formed a part of this corroboration. It was not suggested that another person, having a grudge against the prisoner, had caused the fire to get him into trouble ; and the prosecution suggested that the prisoner, who had broken into the godown and removed the balesin the morning, had a motive in setting fire to the building. If the jury were not satisfied that the prisoner broke into the godown, or removed the bales, or set fire to the building, they were to acquit him of all the charges.

The jury, without retiring, unanimously convicted the prisoner of all the charges.

The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said his witnesses were not called here.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Jeysing Sewar, there is only one reason why I am not going to pass upon you a sentence of transportation for life, and that is that the building was not occupied as a human habitation. But apart from that, it is impossible to conceive a worse case of arson than this. You first broke into the godown for the purpos of stealing a small quantity of cotton bales, and then set fire to the building in the hope of concealing your crime. It shews a degree of wickedness and indifference which it is not possible to surpass. Although I shall not pass upon you a sentence of life transportation, I cannot do less than sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

A JUROR FINED.

Mr. Flannagan, a common juror, who was called to serve in the Post Office Bank fraud case, but failed to appear yesterday, was fined Rs. 100.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

As we pointed out yesterday, there has been a sudden increase in the number of cases from bubonic fever. Although no fresh case or death occurred either at Frere Road or Mody Bay, yesterday, the exodus of the people is not stopped, a large number of people having shifted to other localities during the day. It is difficult to ascertain the cause of the increase of the fresh cases and deaths, as the present weather is all that could be desired, and the Municipal Executive continue to adopt stringent sanitary measures. Perhaps, the question of segregation will have to be again seriously considered. During the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were twenty-one fresh cases and twenty deaths. The disease has hitherto confined itself mainly to Hindu residents, but since it has attacked Parsees and even Europeans, it has caused great concern. The Bhuleswar and Byculla wards show a very unhealthy bill. By a curious coincidence the total number of cases and deaths in both the wards is equal—six cases and seven deaths. In the Fort ward there were two deaths and one case. In the Mandvie ward there were seven cases and one death ; while in the Girgaum District one case and two deaths were recorded. In the Hospital one death was recorded. The total cases up to date are 922, out of which 672 have already proved fatal. The services of Assistant-Surgeon Varjivandass Damoderdass Merchant, Assistant-Surgeon Rustomji Jamshedji Petigara, Assistant-

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

FURTHER LETTER BY THE DECCAN SABHA.

The following further representation has been addressed to Mr. J. Monteath I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, by the Deccan Sabha :—

Sir,—In continuation of our letter dated 19th November, we have been directed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha to respectfully submit, for the consideration of Government, the following additional observations on the prevailing distress, and the measures which the Government have so far taken to cope with it. It is a matter for sincere satisfaction and thankfulness that the recent rainfall has sensibly improved the situation in several places. Happily this rainfall was heaviest, where it was most needed, viz., in the Districts of Sholapur and Bijapur. And a term of greater hopefulness is distinctly noticeable in most of the letters received by the Sabha during the last week from its correspondents in these parts. Sholapur and Bijapur are, what may be called, essentially Rabi crop districts, and considerable importance naturally attaches to the Rabi sowings which have now been rendered, to some extent, possible. In this connection, some of our correspondents suggest,—and the Council of the Sabha earnestly endorses the suggestion,—that no help will be more welcome to the agriculturists at this time than advances for the purchase of seeds, as owing to the somewhat unexpected character of the recent rainfall, added to the severe distress, which has prevailed in these districts during the last two months nearly, the usual stocks of seeds in the possession of the cultivators must have already disappeared. The Council of the Sabha therefore requests that special instructions should be issued to relax the rules about Tagai advances in respect of preliminary enquiries, where the loan is intended for buying seeds. The amounts required in individual cases will be small, and unless the rules about preliminary enquires are relaxed, the usual delays, more or less inseparable from such enquiries, will place the poor people at great disadvantage, and may even render the assistance of Government too late. The Ryots besides, are always very particular in regard to the repayment of advances for seeds, owing to a certain sentiment they have in the matter, and the usual precautions, therefore, may be dispensed with, or at any rate greatly relaxed in this case.

2. This brings us to the larger question of the Tagai advances. We gratefully acknowledge that Government have been latterly doing much to popularise the system on which these advances are made and that much larger sums have been devoted to this purpose in recent years than was the case in former years. We also understand that in view of the exigencies of famine, the budget grant of about Rs. 10,00,000 for the current year has been increased by 15 lacs more with the sanction of the Government of India. There can be no doubt that Tagai advances are the most economical method of giving relief in times of distress. For though a portion may have to be written off as bad debts, the recoveries including interest do not fall far short of the sum advanced, and the relief is given by way of encouraging self-help among the most deserving classes and the works carried out are generally of permanent utility. The difficulties, however, in the way of direct advances to the individual ryots are so great that many deserving people shrink from incurring the responsibilities, which these loans involve, from an apprehension that the debts due to the State have to be repayed under far more stringent conditions than private debts. The Council of the Sabha, therefore, begs to suggest that this difficulty may, to a considerable extent, be removed if lump advances are made to Taluka and District Boards by Government and these local authorities are permitted to advance the amounts in small sums to persons who need such help and to make arrangements for their ultimate recovery. Government have already the power under the law to advance loans to these local bodies for improvements. The District Officers will, by such an arrangement, have a freer hand in the matter, and they will have the help of the non-official members of the Board by way of advice in selecting the men and choosing the works to whom and for which the advances are required. Government monies will be more secure because they will have the security of the Local Funds for ultimate recovery and the people generally will find their wants and wishes more freely consulted and provided for than is the case under the present rigid system. A somewhat similar arrangement has been recently introduced in the Native State of Mysore, and from all accounts, it is on the whole working satisfactorily. The Local Boards may be secured against possible loss by being permitted to charge one p. c. highter rate of interest than that which they may have to pay to the Government. Unless some such arrangement is resorted to notwithstanding the large amounts sanctioned by Government, it will not be possible to spread the relief over as large an area as the circumstances require. An additional advantage will also be secured by enabling the Local Boards to carry out small works of permanent utility in the immediate neighbourhood of villages. This provision they find themselves unable to make at present owing to the demands of roads, buildings and repairs which leave but little balance available for wells and tanks.

3. In regard to the grain compensation recently ordered by Government to be given to paid servant of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Account Code, the Council of the Sabha begs to point out that this scale differs in important particulars from that laid down in section 154 of the Famine Code of 1885. It must be remembered that the Code of 1885 was passed by Government with the full experience of the great famine of 1876-78 before them. The Council of the Sabha is aware that the Famine Code recently published omits all reference to bhatta, but nothing has occurred since 1885 to lead to a modification in the views of Government on the subject, and the mere fact of this omission cannot justify the abandonment of the scale deliberately laid down in 1885. The provision in the Civil Account Code, besides, is obviously intended to meet the exigencies of a general rise in prices, not necessarily due to the prevalence of famine, and it does not, therefore, contemplate prices as high as those provided for in the Famine Code of 1885. Section 154 of that Code is as follows :—

"After the notification of famine, all servants of Government on civil establishments, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case of men required to keep a horse or a camel Rs. 25 per mensem, may receive an allowance of Rs. 1-8 per mensem, provided that the aggregate pay shall in no case be less than Rs. 3-8 per mensem.

When such pay is not dearer than Rs. 8 for 10 seers, but is dearer than Re. 1 for 12 seers, the said servants may receive an extra allowance of Re. 1 per mensem, provided that the aggregate pay shall in no case be less than Rs. 6 per mensem."

The two scales thus begin identically, but the Civil Account Code unlike the Famine Code of 1885 stops at 20lbs., per rupee and does not provide increased compensation for higher prices. The Council of the Sabha, therefore, respectfully suggests that grain compensation should be awarded not according to the provisions of the Civil Account Code, but in accordance with the scale laid down in the Famine Code of 1885. It should be noted that the scale of payment adopted by Government regulates to a large extent the wages of private service, and therefore by adopting a liberal scale, Government would not merely grant the required relief to their own servants but secure it also to the large body of servants in private employment.

4. The Government of Bengal, as may be seen from the reports published in newspapers, has instructed its officers to obtain reliable information about the stocks and supplies of grain in that part of the country and it has also furnished hints as regards the methods which should be followed in making the inquiries. In a recent letter from that Government to the Government of India, it has stated its grounds for thinking that local supplies are deficient and that it will be necessary to import rice on a large scale from Burma. The Council of the Sabha ventures to suggest that it is highly desirable to institute similar inquiries for this Presidency. Owing to the absence of trustworthy information, there is no safe basis for private merchants and traders on this side to make their own calculations as to how far they might engage with reasonable confidence in the business of foreign importation, and this feeling of uncertainty leads often to panic and to speculative dealings like those which, some time ago, brought matters to a crisis in many parts of the Presidency. The operations of the Bombay Trading Company have also, we learn, been greatly hampered by the same difficulty. The Council of the Sabha admits that it is very difficult to obtain perfectly accurate information in such a matter and the authoritative publication of incorrect information is likely to mislead people and do considerable harm. But we submit that with proper precautions, a fairly accurate estimate cannot be beyond the reach of Government and such an estimate will be of great service both to Government and to private trade. The difficulties in the way are undoubtedly real, but what has been found possible in Bengal with its imperfect village and taluka organization ought not to be impossible in this Presidency where that organization is much more complete.

5. As regards relief works, the Council of the Sabha is glad to note the assurance given in the Government Notification No. 60, dated 26th November, that as metal breaking "is not suitable for certain classes of labourers for whom earth-work is better adapted," provision has been made "for the construction of new roads and clearances of existing tanks and the feasibility of several new tank projects as relief works is being inquired into." From the information which it has so far received, the Council gathers that the projects of relief works suggested by the District authorities consist for the most part of breaking and collecting metal for road repairs, and that in some cases, it is proposed to break and store metal in anticipation for twenty and even thirty years' use. Of the works already sanctioned Government themselves state in the Notification referred to above, that they "consist mainly of breaking and collection of metal for road." The council of the Sabha deems it very unfortunate that this particular form of relief works should find such favour with the officers of Government. In the first place, the work is not suited to a large number of the agricultural and urban poor; who need most relief. Secondly, to break metal in anticipation for long periods can only result in a considerable waste of public funds, which might be devoted with much greater advantage to works of permanent utility, such as railways, irrigation-canals, embankments, tanks, wells, &c. Of course, proposals to break and collect metal do not require elaborate plans or estimates beforehand, or any special skill in execution. But large numbers feel a great aversion to this kind of work which, owing to its very nature, is regarded as little better than a subsitute for jail discipline at rates lower than those prescribed for convicted prisoners. We therefore request that in selecting relief works for sanction, preference should, as a rule, be given to those which will prove of some permanent utility by increasing the water-supply or affording better facilities for communication and that the breaking and collection of metal should be resorted to only where no better work is, on inquiry, found to be possible. In this connection, we may mention that our correspondents in Ahmednagar have been for the past few days reporting to us that considerable suffering has been caused among the weavers there by reason of their having to work at metal-breaking on relief works. The latest accounts, however, state that the Collector to whose exertions for the relief of the famine-stricken people our corespondents bear grateful testimony, has ordered a special relief work for these weavers under section 151 of the Famine Code. But they represent that the amount sanctioned for the purpose is only Rs. 2,000 and that it is absolutely inadequate to give real relief to the large number of sufferers. The Council of the Sabha submits that the weavers are a most deserving class and represent the only non-agricultural industry, giving employment to a large number of hands in small towns and villages, and as such, they have special claims on the assistance of Government in these days of suffering and sorrow.

6. There was one point in our letter of 19th November, to which the Council of the Sabha ventures to return, though not without considerable reluctance. It is in reference to the appointment of a Famine Commissioner. The Government have stated in their reply to our representation on this subject that in their opinion, such an appointment is not necessary or desirable. The Council of the Sabha, however, submits that great public advantage would be secured by having one strong and capable officer in direct charge of the whole famine administration. It will be readily admitted that the opinion of the Famine Commission of 1878 in this matter is entitled to great weight. In para. 118 of their Report, the Commissioners say :—

"Experience has shown that the measures required to meet occasions of severe famine fall under so many heads and require the co-operation of so many officers in different departments of Government that much injury to the public interests has often arisen from want of a central authority by which the varied requirements of relief on a large scale can be considered in relation to one another and uniformity of conduct secured. The great expansion of the measures of relief of late years, and the recognition of the liability to provide for all classes of the community in all parts of a tract suffering from famine have left it no longer doubtful that, in future, when such a calamity occurs on a large scale, a special officer should be nominated, who might be called the Famine Commissioner, in whom should be centred the responsibility for directing all branches of famine relief, under the immediate orders of the head of the Local Government and in immediate connection with its Agricultural Department."

At present the Commissioners of the three Divisions and the Hon'ble Mr. Shuttleworth represent practically four separate centres of authority in regard to famine administration. No doubt all these officers have to work under Government in the Famine Department, but that is not the same thing as their working under a Famine Commissioner appointed to the chief control of famine administration, who will be responsible not merely for answering all references but also for initiating the necessary measures of relief. The appointment of such an officer would further leave the Government free to judge correctly of the adequacy or inadequacy of the measures adopted, and the machinery of control would thus be more effective. The Council of the Sabha, therefore, respectfully urges that Government should be pleased to reconsider their decision on this subject.—We have, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE,
R. D. NAGARKAR,
H. N. APTE,
Hon. Secretaries, Deccan Sabha.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—This bright little station is now waking up and things are beginning to hum. The apathy engendered by the dreary monsoon is passing away, and great preparations are now being made for an enjoyable Christmas, to be followed by the hard work of the usual Volunteer Camp. A large sum of money has been generously subscribed for the Christmas Tree on Christmas Eve; so that the children are looking forward for the happy day and its concomitants in the way of cake and other delectables.

Last night (Tuesday) a very successful performance was brought to issue in the Railway Institute. A very lively farce, "Turn Him Out," was put on the the boards, followed by a number of well chosen songs and local hits of kinds. The money thus gained is to be given to the Christmas Tree fund. Great credit is due to Messrs. Coles and Maynard for the able way in which they carried the entertainment out and the parts they took in it. Several others of the amateurs are also worthy of special mention. Mr. Collett as Nicodemus Nobbs was really good—the character was acted beyond criticism, but certainly not made too much of. Mrs. G Osborne as a servant had a difficult part, yet it was acted with care and histrionic ability. Mrs. Gurr acted the mistress of the Suburban Villa with intelligence and verve, and seemed in a manner born to the part. Mrs. Nolan sang a very pleasing song with considerable vocal skill, and received rounds of applause. The same lady also played all the accompaniments on the piano, and worked very hard to get the company up to the mark. It is to be hoped that the entertainment with a few little additions will be repeated during the camp. It will certainly be much appreciated by our warriors as a pleasant relaxation after a hard day's drill. The weather still continues bright yet fairly cool. The thermometer ranges from 60 degrees at night to 80 in the day. There are several visitors, including the Turkish Consul, in the station and more are expected. The water-supply is likely to be the cause of much anxiety and trouble. The bund is very low for this time of the year, although the monsoon was abnormally heavy. Large quantities of water are lost by percolation, and for which there is at present no remedy. The return monsoon failed to put in appearance, so that the evaporating power of the sun has continuously been at work.

Cricket has for some months been in full swing, and the knights of the willow look forwrad to several matches to be played during the volunteer camp.

THE THREE GATES OF AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, your correspondent, "Al Kasim," kindly calls attention to an error in regard to the date of Sultan Ahmad Shah I. in my paper before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as reported in your columns of the 2nd Dec. The dae A.D. 1712 is of course a misprint for A.D. 1412. According to all the authorities I have consulted, Sultan Ahmad Shah I. ascended the throne A.H. 814, A.D. 1411, and the following year A.D. 1412 commenced the founding of the city of Ahmedabad. This date of A.H. 814 for Ahmad Shah's ascending the throne thus differs one year from that of the Mirahi Sikandari A. H. 813, as quoted by your correspondent.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Dec. 3. J. E. ABBOTT.

REFERRING to the breaches that have occurred on the north-west line of the Madras Railway the full extent of the damage has now been ascertained. The line has been badly damaged more or less from mileage 77 to 107. At mileage 95 a bridge of 10 feet spans has been washed away, and at mileage 107 one pier of the bridge of 50 feet spans over the Kodur river with the embankment wall has disappeared, and another pier is in a dangerous state.

THE GOOD DIE YOUNG.—Unlike most popular sayings, this has very little truth in it. Experience every day proves that some at least of the good are spared to make the world brighter and better, and a more pleasant place to live in. In fact, our experience is that good people, and good things generally, live the longest. For example, consider the thousands of articles which have been widely advertised and are now forgotten. Why? Because they were bad. On the other hand, we have Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have proved the faithful friend of poor humanity for fifty years and more. Why? Because they are good. Of a truth, that which is good does not die, but lives for all time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING to a breach on the Sind-Peshin section of the North-Western Railway at Khanai, arrangements are being made to tranship all through passengers for Quetta at Sibi and to run the daily mail *via* the Muskaf-Bolan Railway.

MR. REYNOLDS, Director-General of Telegraphs, on return from privilege leave, has resumed charge of his appointment.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Jawhar.

MR. R. A. LAMB, I.C.S., on return from leave, is to do duty as Political Agent, Bhor. Mr. E. Gray, I.C.S., on return from leave, is to do duty as Political Agent, Janjira.

MR. J. D. S. FITZ-MAURICE, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

MR. F. L. GOLDSMID, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., has been appointed to be a Second Assistant, vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., appointed Administrator, Porbandar State.

THE conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Harkal Khurd in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District is held by Government to render it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the Police for a further period of one year and an order has been issued accordingly.

THE Ahmednagar Municipality have applied to Government for the grant of a loan of Rs. 1,07,000 for the improvement of water-supply for the City from the Wadgaon aqueduct. The scheme has been approved by Government and its total estimated cost is Rs. 1,07,346 The loan is required for a period of thirty years. The money will be received in four instalments, *viz.*:—On 15th January, Rs. 40,000; on 15th February, Rs. 20,000; on 15th March, Rs. 20,000; and on 15th April, Rs. 20,000; total Rs. 1,00,000; and the remaining Rs. 7,000 when needed. The loan is to be paid back in equal half-yearly instalments of principal and interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. The work is proposed to be carried out and completed by the end of September 1897. There is no prior charge existing upon the funds of the Ahmednagar Municipality for any loan.

THE petty chiefs in Chota Nagpur have prohibited the export of food-stuffs from their States.

IT has been decided that the Police are to deal with the bazaar riot at Pindi case, the offence being a civil one. There are now in custody 15 men of the 27th Punjab Infantry, 5 men of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, and 2 men of the 9th Bengal Lancers. Immediately after the riot the Suddar Bazaar was placed out of bounds for native troops and a patrol furnished by the 33rd Bengal Infantry has posted a guard in the bazaar day and night.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has issued orders to the Heads of Departments giving effect to the instructions issued by the Government of India as the desirability of putting off all expenditure that can be put off in order to enable the Treasury to meet the pressing demands arising to a greater extent every day out of the existing scarcity. Sir Dennis has asked the Heads of Departments to report as early as possible after reviewing the grants and expenditure of their respective departments for the current year what expenditure provided for in the Budget but not yet incurred can be postponed. He has also asked them to closely scrutinise their estimates of the current year and cut out all optional expenditure.

IN connection with the reconstitution of the Madras Body Guard, the decision of the Government of India is that the establishments of the three Madras Cavalry regiments shall be permanently reduced by a total of 70 men and that a separate Body Guard of this strength shall be created. A half-squadron of Madras Cavalry will be sent in future to the Presidency to assist the Body Guard in the performance of their duties for the five months of the year during which his Excellency the Governor is there, or at any other time if especially required. The reduction of the Body Guard will take effect from 1st April 1897, but the reduction in the strength of the Madras Cavalry regiments will be commenced at once.

THE Mohmands who attended the Lieutenant-Governor's durbar, at Chabkadar, on the 26th November, comprised Tarakzais, Surimzais, Daneezais, Atmanzais, and men of the Isa Khel and the Bulsan Khel. The curiously democratic constitution of these tribes was shown by the manner in which each member of the jirga asserted his equal right with every other of the 1,000 members present to enter the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor. To avoid the heart burnings and jealousies which any preference of admittance or any arrangement of chairs might have aroused, the Mohmands were allowed to sit as they pleased. The negotiations throughout were conducted in Pushtu by Mr. Merk, Officiating Commissioner of Peshawar Division, and there was not a single hitch despite the fact that every possible influence priestly and other had been brought to bear to prevent them from unreservedly accepting British Suzerainty.

THE Calcutta Medical Board, in a further letter to the Government, state that the reports received from the Medical Officers they appointed to examine certain districts of Calcutta disclose a state of things which in the opinion of the Board constitutes a standing menace to the health of the city, and may seriously affect the commercial relations of the Port with foreign countries. They indicate a complete failure on the part of the Health Department of the Corporation to carry out the ordinary operations of town conservancy, and the Board propose to make a full and searching enquiry into the causes of this failure, taking, in the first place the evidence of officers of the Corporation, and calling for such further evidence as they may find necessary to enable them to arrive at a conclusion. It is added in a separate report that the Board have expressed the opinion that there is no evidence to show that any case of plague has yet occured in Calcutta, but they desire to add that if from any cause germs of the disease should be imported from Bombay, it would find in Calcutta conditions peculiarly favourable to its propagation.

THE highest velocity attained by the wind during the cyclonic storm of Friday last was 35 miles per hour as registered at the Madras Observatory. By the anemometer at the office of the Engineer of the Madras Harbour Trust the highest velocity was, we understand, 65 miles per hour, or 12 miles in excess of the maximum attained during the great cyclone of 1872 when the maximum registered at the Observatory was 53 miles per hour equal to a pressure of 14lbs. per square foot.

THE Burma rice-crop this season is not only a very large one but an early one also, so that the demands for India should be readily met in those rice consuming districts which suffering from scarcity may run short of supplies by the exhaustion of local stocks. From Saigon, too, it is reported that the paddy-crop is a splendid one and that enormous amounts will be available for export in January. As regards the actual supply of food to the Indian population which subsists on rice there should be no fear that imports will not be forthcoming if the failure of crops keeps prices at a high level. Importers will see that a profitable trade lies open to them and they will not be slow to place their orders. In the areas where wheat and maize are the common food staples, it is as yet uncertain as to how long famine prices will last; but the continued absence of rain in the Punjab points to a continuance for some time to come of high rates. It might be worth the while of American shippers to turn their attention more to maize than has hitherto been the case. The United States produce far more Indian corn than wheat, and there are probably very large stocks available for export. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces also the cultivating and labouring classes use maize freely, and they would welcome even now the increase of supplies in the open market.

As the Travancore Government is informed that a rogue elephant is haunting Kunthala, Perumthony, Enadimangalam, Pathanapuram, and Edathra, and has committed much havoc and depredation in gardens, and killed two persons and two bullocks, a reward of Rs. 50 is offered for its destruction. If any person shoots this elephant dead and hands over the teeth, &c., to the nearest Tahsildar, he will be entitled to the said reward. The following is the description of the elephant :—height six cubits; circumference of the foot one foot and a-half; age, nearly forty years.

RECENTLY a clerk in the District Munsiff's Court, Bapatla, Kistna District, was appointed to a higher post in the same Court, on probation for six months, when the Accountant-General pointed out that it was contrary to the instructions laid down in G. O. No. 382, Financial, dated the 18th June, 1896, to allow a man to retain a lien on his substantive appointment for more than three months. The District Judge contended that the G. O. applied only to those employed in one Department seeking employment in another Department, and not to cases where men were appointed in the same department in which they were serving. The Madras Government states that the ruling in question does not apply to officers appointed on probation to higher posts in the same office or Department.

IN the course of a debate on the Ceylon Legislative Council, the other day, Mr. Taylor, the Acting Colonial Secretary, said that it had rarely been his misfortune to hear a more objectionable course taken in bringing forward a motion than had been taken by the Hon'ble Member representing the Tamil community. His Excellency took exception to this language, and said he thought it was strong. Mr. Taylor immediately withdrew the language. Mr. Coomarasawmy said it was a matter of surprise to him that a gentleman representing the Government should make use of such unparliamentary language. His Excellency, interrupting, said the language had been withdrawn. Mr. Coomarasawmy said he did not hear the withdrawal. His Excellency said the language had been withdrawn, and the Hon'ble Member must proceed. Mr. Taylor said he withdrew his remarks unreservedly, and regretted having used them.

THE mountain has at last come to Mahomet, or to put the case differently, writes a contemporary Mr. Cheong Put, an educated Chinaman, has arrived in Ceylon, there to study the local methods of tea planting. Possibly he will come to India in search of a few more wrinkles. The result of his investigation will be watched with interest. Can the "heathen Chinee" have at length realised that his celestial methods of tea-planting are past their prime, and, with a smile that is childlike and bland, admit that he has yet to learn how to grow Bohea successfully on a large scale, and so economically!

THE area under paddy cultivation in Burma is now reported to be 5,216,555 acres, or 25,643 acres more than the area reported last month, and 135,552 acres, or 2·6 per cent. more than the area actually under paddy last year. The prospects of the standing crops are excellent nearly everywhere.

WE may again ask, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, why the Relief Fund Committee, appointed in Lahore weeks ago, has so far done nothing. Thousands of maunds of grain have been despatched from Sind to stations beyond Lahore within the last week, and if the Committee had chosen, three or four thousand maunds might have been on sale in Lahore city at much easier rates than have prevailed, to the great relief of widespread and very real distress. We have been told that the official element on the Committee objected to such a course, on the ground that no interference with trade could be allowed. The objection, if it ever was made, is utterly ridiculous. It was not a question of Government interference, but of the most advantageous and business-like expenditure of funds subscribed by the public for the relief of existing distress. The business of the committee in the circumstances was not to take pains that its actions should not violate measures of political economy wholly inapplicable to the situation, but to get as much grain, as quickly as possible, at as cheap a rate as possible, to as many poor families as possible.

WHEN "Dicky Temple" was at college, a contemporary says he competed for the Essay prize, and in delivering his work to the adjudging authority, had to enclose a sealed motto by which the writer's identity was to be disclosed after adjudication. The device chosen by him was the well-known line from the *Iliad* of which the meaning may be given in English: "Still to prevail, and be the best of all." It is further recalled that when famine afflicted the country from Bombay to the Coromandel Coast, Lord Lytton, advised by Sir J. Strachey, sent Sir Richard Temple down to assist the Duke of Buckingham in dealing with it. Too much expenditure had characterised the Bengal relief operations under Sir Richard himself, a stricter economy was now enjoined. Sir Richard Temple took his place at the Madras Council table and expounded the new policy. "My G—, Temple!" cried Bob Ellis, putting up his single eye-glass; "why did you not let us know that this was to be a cheap famine? We might all have been Baronets by this time."

THE *Pioneer* writes.—One is prepared to believe a good deal of the management of the G. I. P. Railway, but the following example of gratuitous obstruction, one cannot call it indifference, to the convenience of its passengers, is fairly astounding. In the Hoshangabad District, on the main line between Bombay and Jubbulpore, there is mid-way between Harda and Itarsi, a station called Seoni, representing a town of some size for that part of the country, where the mail trains were wont to stop. A couple of years ago, however, the authorities decided to run the down mail through without stoppage. This caused much local inconvenience, the Municipal Committee protested; Colonel Bowie, the Commissioner of the Division, represented the matter strongly; but all in vain. The headlong speed maintained by the Bombay mail would not allow of any pausing by the way. The train must run the whole 47 miles stretch from Harda to Itarsi without a break. In consequence of the decision, we are informed that several business people have had to leave Seoni for more convenient quarters. Still if it was inevitable for railway working the discomfort and annoyance would have to be put up with. But now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Since November 1st the down mail train has orders to stop four minutes at Seoni for "locomotive purposes:" but passengers are prohibited either from getting out or from booking away. So that the unfortunate residents can see the passengers in the train taking an airing on their platform while they themselves are debarred from either getting in or out. The Railway Company have now been driven to admit not only that the stoppage at Seoni so long asked for was no disadvantage, but that it was absolutely necessary to them. And this is apparently their revenge on the inhabitants of Seoni for having proved them in the wrong. We give these facts as they are stated to us by a local correspondent, and would draw them to the attention of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, who will surely be able to see that the management is not allowed to exercise its powers for the gratuitous annoyance of the public.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Field* of the 17th ultimo gives a list of packs of hounds of all degrees in the United Kingdom. The total number at the opening of the current season was 403, of which 25 were composed of stag-hounds, 186 of fox-hounds and 192 of harriers and beagles. The latter category is a rather comprehensive one, including as it does stud-book harriers, harrier and fox-hound cross, harrier and beagle cross, dwarf fox-hounds, stud-book beagles, and pure basset-hounds. In spite of agricultural depression, barbed wire fences and other thorns in the sportsman's flesh, the number of packs is steadily maintained; and, indeed, there has been a substantial addition to that of harriers and beagles since the season of 1894-95. The total number of hounds kept exceeds eleven thousand couples. Now the cost of a pack of fox-hounds is generally estimated at £600 for every day in the week on which the hounds meet, and as thrice a week is a fair average, the total charges in respect of fox-hounds alone are not less than £334,000. Adding the expense attaching to the upkeep of the other packs, we get a gross annual expenditure of at least £600,000 on this ancient and noble pastime.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 30th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 11 inches same date last year. Harvesting kharif crops progressing. Locusts appeared in six talukas. Crops slightly damaged by drought in Johi and by rats in Jati talukas. Rabi sowings continue. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Prices still high and fluctuating. Locusts appeared in Kambar Taluka but caused no damage. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Threshing kharif crops nearly finished and bathlai continues. Rabi sowing completed. Cultivation damaged by locusts in one taluka. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest threshings continue. Rabi sowings going on. Begari and Unhar flowing. Fodder supply sufficient except on Eden Canal. Prices of food-grains falling in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur talukas. Cattle healthy except in Thul Taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif cultivation 14 annas. Rabi sowing continues in one taluka. Rain in three talukas from 1 cent. to one inch and 33 cents. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 28th November 1896).—Reaping of rice nearly completed. Harvesting of bajri, juwar and pulse in progress. Picking of cotton commenced in Gogo Taluka. Sowing of gram and wheat continues in Viramgam and Dholka talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week; maximum 57 cents at Kalol, minimum 4 cents, at Dohad. Prices have fallen further, maize being 27 lbs. per rupee at Godhra, 29 lbs. at Dohad and 27 lbs. at Jhalod. Rabi sowings still progressing in the parts of Dohad and Jhalod talukas. Fooder supply and labour sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 28th November 1896).—Rain during week maximum 35 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 10 cents at A'nand, average fall for the district 20 3-8 cents. Total during season maximum 52 inches 33 cents at Nadiad, minimum 33 inches 62 cents at Mehmadabad, average fall for district 43 inches 25½ cents. Standing crops benefited by the showers of rain. People are engaged in raising rabi crops. The rainfall has improved matters to an appreciable extent. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Bajri 18 lbs., rice 13 lbs and wheat 14 lbs. per rupee. Price of rice in some what lowered, the decrease in this week being 6 per cent. Cattle healthy except in the A'nand Taluka.

Broach.—Rain during week maximum 35 cents in Hansot, minimum 5 cents in Broach. Total during season maximum 99 inches 76 cents in Broach, minimum 35 inches 72 cents in Jambusar. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Vagra and Anklesvar and petha mahal Hansot. Recent rainfall beneficial to rabi crops. Wheat crops whithering in places in Jambusar Taluka for want of moisture. Sowing of lang and gram in rice crop lands in petha mahal Hansot completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices slightly lowered.

Surat.—(For week ending 28th November 1896).—Slight rain during week in four talukas, maximum being 21 cents at Bardoli, minimum 4 cents in Bulsar. Total during season maximum 78 inches 22 cents at Chikhli, minimum 39 inches 28 cents at Chorasi. Late cotton, Juwar, wheat, pulses and other rabi crops are benefited by the last rain, while early cotton, juwar and tur are slightly injured. Condition of fodder supply good. Prices of food-grains have fallen a little.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Dhulia 16 cents; rain in 11 talukas, maximum being 87 cents at Pimpalner and minimum 1 cent at Jalgaon. Total during season at Dhulia 25 inches 49 cents, average fall in the district 24 inches 45 cents. Reaping of jowari almost completed. Picking of cotton continues. Except in the talukas of Pimpalner and Shahada the slight rainfall will not be beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of rabi in irrigated lands almost completed. Grass scanty in parts. State of agricultural stock fair except in two talukas. Prices of food-grains slightly lower in four and higher in 10 talukas.

Nasik.—(For week ending 30th November 1896).—Rain during week at Nasik 22 cents, total during season 36 inches 34 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Sowing of rabi nearly completed in bagayat but stopped in jirayat lands for want of rain. Season for sowing nearly over. Fodder scarce in most talukas. Prices of food-grains high. Number of people employed on works opened by the District and Taluka Local Boards departmentally and under the Public Works Department relief works 5,177. No gratuitous relief.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·17 inch on 28th: total to date 87·65, being 16·90 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 25th, nil on 26th, 1° warm on 27th and 28th, 2° warm on 29th and 1st, and 4° warm on 30th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from west on 25th and from north-west on 28th: wind normal on all other days.

Kolaba.—Light showers generally throughout the district, maximum being 31 cents at Roha and 4 cents at Panvel. Harvesting of rice crops completed. Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Prices of food-grains stationary. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain in the Vengurla, Malvan, Ratnagiri and Khed talukas, maximum being 20 cents at Vengurla, minimum 7 cents at Khed. Sowing of summer crops in progress. Prices of grain slightly fluctuated. Cattle healthy except in the Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—Slight rain during week in the Junnar and Indapur talukas and petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi Taluka, maximum being 8 cents at Indapur and minimum 1 cent in petha Dhond. Total during season at head-quarter station 43 inches 41 cents. More rain badly wanted throughout the district. Rabi sowing in progress where there was sufficient moisture. Fodder scanty except in the Maval Taluka. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains high.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in five talukas, maximum being 25 cents at Nagar, minimum 2 cents at Kopargaon. Total during season maximum 30 inches 31 cents at Akola, minimum 13 inches 50 cents at Rahuri. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in talukas where rain fell last week and retarded in others for want of rain. Standing crops improving in parts and withering in others. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Prices slightly lowered in parts. Numbers on relief works, 2,332. No gratuitous relif.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 28th November 1896).—Rainfall during week at Sholapur 1 inch 73 cents, Barsi 79 cents, Madha 80 cents, Pandharpur 48 cents Sangola 6 cents and Malsiras 60 cents. Total during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inches 6 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 28 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 87 cents, Sangola 8 inches 9 cents, Malsiras 8 inches 34 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Young rabi crops already sown are benefited by the present rain. Rabi sowing commenced in Sholapur and in parts of Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas, where there is sufficient moisture Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of Jowari in all the talukas except Sholapur and Barsi, where it is steady.

Satara.—Rain during week at Karad 2 cents, Man 44 cents. Rain still required. Rabi crops where sown are doing well. Prices stationary. Condition of agricultural stock fair. One relief work in the district; number on works 1,677. No gratuitous relief.

Bijapur.—Rain general throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 32 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 63 cents at Hungund. Rabi sowing commenced in places where rain was sufficient for the purpose. Standing crops which were not uprooted for fodder improved by the fall of recent rains. More rain urgently needed. Fodder scanty and very dear. State of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains vary between 20 and 24 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain throughout the district, maximum being 54 cents at Athni, minimum 1 cent at Khanapur. Rain beneficial to standing crops but insufficient for rabi sowings. Further slight fall in prices of staple food-grains. Relief works not started. No gratuitous relief.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, at Navalgund 92 cents, Nargund 2 inches 13 cents, Gadag 75 cents, Hundargi 18 cents, Ron 1 inch 85 cents; elsewhere from 20 cents in Kalghatgi to 2 inches 33 cents, in Ranebunnur. Rain good for all crops and for further rabi sowings over larger part of the three talukas chiefly affected. Standing crops good. Paddy bein harvested. Condition of agriculturists in affected parts good so far; of labourers and artisans improving owing to change in prospects; of cattle indifferent. In affected parts supply of food-grains and water generally sufficient, of fodder insufficient. In affected parts prices fell heavily, but show a tendency to rise. No emigration to Bombay. Eight ordinary works in Navalgund and Ron talukas: number of labourers on works 523: expenditure for week Rs. 328. Test work in Nargund stopped owing to rain. On Public Works agency test work in Navalgund, number of labourers 650: expenditure Rs. 246. No gratuitous relief.

Kanara.—Rain during week 2 cents at Honavar, 15 cents at Siddapur, 1 inch 16 cents at Sirsi and 1 inch 10 cents at Mundgod. Sowing of second crops commenced on coast and above ghat talukas. Early rice harvest progressing. Agricultural stock good except in the Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—No rain during week; total during season 42 inches 81 cents. Watering of wheat and sugarcane in progress. Recent rain slightly damaged kharif crops lately harvested. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram, 18, 22, 17 and 16 lbs. respectively per rupee. Weather cold.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Wheat, gram and cotton crops good. Average prices of juwar and bajri 18 and 20 seers respectively per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Agricultural stock fair. Recent rainfall likely to impro

PURELY PERSONAL.

WOMEN will not join trade unions to any great extent. When they do, it is very often under a misapprehension. Upon this point a writer in the *New Age* repeats a story told him by a Leicester Trade Union secretary. This official had been successful in getting a good many women into his clutches for the end of a month or two one after union, but at into arrears. When he asked them another dropped "Well," they said to him, "we for an explanation, the last six months, and there have been paying for it, we don't see the fun of paying has been no strike. W any longer."

In some comments on Jewish Lord Mayores, *apropos* of the installation of Mr. his father and Sir Faudel-Phillips, the *Jewish Chronicle* recalls that Sir David was David Salomons were both Jews, the functionary, and far above the average Municipal fies his finished the his polished manners as well legend. For oratory became the burden of many a 1856, relates example, *Bentley's Miscellany* for July, Mayoralty, a story *apropos* of Sir David Salomon's have been the *dramatis personæ* of which are said to h bishop, the late Prince Consort and a well-known "Thank goodness, your Royal Highness," sa at Bishop, "we've got a gentleman in the civic chair last." "Yes, my lord," returned the Prince, "b you had to go beyond the pale of Christianity to find him."

The memory of Sir David Phillips, Mr. Faudel-Phillips's father, is, according to the contemporary, regarded with peculiar affection by the Jews. He realised more thoroughly our tradition of Dick Whittington than his Jewish predecessor. Sir David Salomons was a man born to wealth. Sir Benjamin Phillips, on the other hand, was a self-made man, the typical "industrious apprentice" of the nursery books. Sir Benjamin's mayoralty was exceptionally brilliant. *Punch* immortalised it in verse which declared that—

> Throughout your Consulship or year,
> Of which the termination's near,
> Has been—well—all a Lord Mayor should be,
> And every dainty culled from earth and sea
> Has been your guests'
> Until their vests
> Expanded and their buttons started free.

The poem was not exclusively gastronomic. It referred also to the public spirit he displayed in endeavouring to mitigate the horrors of the Indian famine and the cholera:—

> You, generous-hearted Jew,
> Stood nobly out to do
> Your part in work that made the slayers pause;
> So, Phillips, take with Punch's parting bow
> Praise rarely given by those who give it now.

A favourite with the Gladstone family at Hawarden is the black Pomeranian dog Petz. He came originally from Schwalbach, Nassau, where, we learn from the current number of the *Ladies' Kennel Journal*, he had a reputation as an original, which he has been careful to maintain on the alien soil of England. Petz is supposed to be the property of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, but besides the fact that Miss Dorothy Drew considers him hers, Petz, if asked, would probably say he preferred to belong to the Grand Old Man. Over Mr. Gladstone he has established a mild tyranny.

One day, when Mr. Gladstone was felling a tree, with Petz as his only companion, the little fellow after a time thought some little attention should be paid to him, so he kept picking up a chip now and again and dropping it at the woodman's feet in the hope of attracting his attention. Mr. Gladstone went on with his tree-felling, determined to try and tire him out. But it was not so good, and at last, in dire distress, Petz picked up a large chip and dropped it on Mr. Gladstone's boot. The high born gentleman had to give in, and Petz was made altogether happy. Petz, it may be added, has appeared in *Punch*, and this is considered the stamp of his having reached the "platform of history."

Now that the "White House" is to have a new occupant, it may be interesting to note how the Executive Mansion of the United States came to be called by that name. It is said that the best evidence on the point gives the credit to James Madison, who was the fourth President, and who was driven out of the Executive Mansion when the British burned it in 1814. The country was pressed for money to repair it. The walls of the mansion were but little damaged, other than being blackened by smoke. Money was scarce, and Congress made an appropriation to have the outside of the house painted. White was selected as the best colour. The Capitol was not painted for nearly twenty years afterwards. Madison, in a letter to a personal and political friend, wrote, "Come in and see me at any time. You will always find me in at the White House."

Of the many absurd suggestions for celebrating the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the most supremely ridiculous is that emanating from a "religious" paper, which urges every man, woman, and child to send the Queen a Christmas Card to Windsor Castle. It would be a fine thing for the Post Office, no doubt, but the couple of millions sterling which this effort would cost might be more profitably devoted to other objects than the purchase of "pretty Christmas cards." The officials at Windsor would probably do as Mark Twain's hero did, "sweep them out into the backyard and swear."

"The German Emperor swore"—this is not a malignant invention of our reptile Press, but the opening statement of the *Standard's* own correspondent telegraphing from Berlin. The worst of it is that the Emperor swore "in the presence of the Empress, the Crown Prince and his brothers, and a large number of generals." He also swore-in the recruits of the Guards: but it is not stated what he swore at. Perhaps it was at Lord George Hamilton's speech.

Shakespeare, who foresaw most things, made a most excellent remark on the difference between Mr. Rhodes and his opponents in South Africa and elsewhere, when he observed:—

> "But altogether lacks th' abilities
> That Rhodes is dressed in."

The paternal character of the French Government is amusingly exemplified in one of the rules of the Touring Club de France—for, like all clubs in France, its rules have to be "vus et approuvés" by the Ministry of the Interior. No lady can become a member unless furnished with a declaration (duly signed and witnessed) from parent or husband that the candidature is sanctioned.

The microbe of a fresh Transatlantic grievance may be discerned in the case of an American lady who has been fined in Lincolnshire for shooting game without a license. But the case reminds us of another American lady who, when travelling in the East, also got into trouble through her sporting proclivities. There is a certain sacred bird protected by the villagers which tamely follows the plough and walks afield with the cattle. The lady fired at one of these birds and missed it. Then she advanced, and, to use her own words, "put the gun quite close and—blew it up. I was surprised!" She was still more surprised when the nearest British official sent her a polite request not to repeat the performance.

After all, there are some things which are beyond even the modern variety of the human boy. Master Smith, of Birmingham, aged ten, is a marvel, and can break into a dwelling house, but he cannot yet wrestle successfully with a pipe. He was found in Mr. Sawyer's house with Mrs. Sawyer's purse in his pocket and "various goods" packed for removal, having been caught by the automatic agency of Mr. Sawyer's pipe, which he had endeavoured to smoke like the bold boy burglar of fiction. Unfortunately for him it made him ill, and he fell asleep, with the result that his capture was effected by the police. Moral for householders: leave foul pipes about to catch boy burglars.

NOTICES.

"I had for years, since I left India, been a perfect martyr to indigestion, caused by sluggish Liver, and had tried various doctors and their medicines without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, with the result that I am now completely restored to health."

(Rev.) J. W. HAFFENDEN.
25, Whitehall Rd., Birmingham.

ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS promptly yield to WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
THE ONLY SPECIFIC recognized by Medical Men of ENGLAND, GERMANY, & FRANCE.
Sold by Chemists & Medicine Dealers.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
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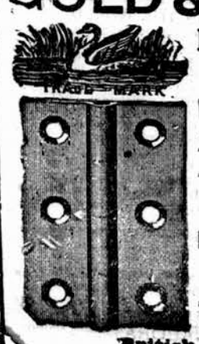
THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Store Throughout India.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this
Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM. ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET



Indentor can obtain same through all British Merchants

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

OBTAINABLE FROM
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA
AND [redacted] CHEMISTS AND STORES.

GOLD MEDAL [redacted] HIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
CAUTION. Genuine only with Signature on Label.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

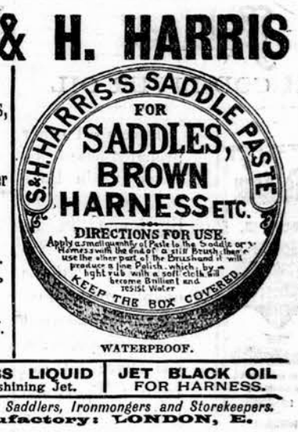
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins: 6d. & 1s.
Darbring Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARDMATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and R E D SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MARCKS & Co. LD.
BOMBAY & POONA
TRADE MARK.

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

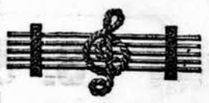
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.


Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

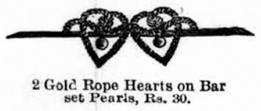
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

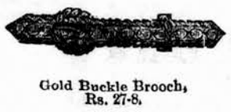
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

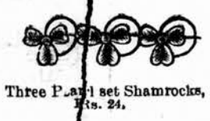
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 80.

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.


2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.


Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.


Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to
OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION.

OF
HUNTLY BLEND
REGISTERED BB
ALL MERCHANTS.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
[illegible]ON & Co., BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rashes.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

[illegible]AGLOBINE.
[illegible] Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)
[illegible]AGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

[illegible]AMPLUM.
[illegible]AVING [illegible] UNDER THE HEAD OF STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The [illegible] Medicine of [illegible] has received certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1896.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 53[illegible], and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 1[illegible], and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, Bad Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

WORKS ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

[illegible]INNEFORD'S
[illegible]TY OF THE [illegible]RCHE, GOUT
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
[illegible]MAGNESIA
[illegible]HROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
[illegible] DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BAKERY.
RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheena Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

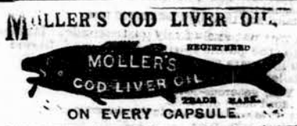
AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shops—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says:—
I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of these very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements; All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is [illegible] the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

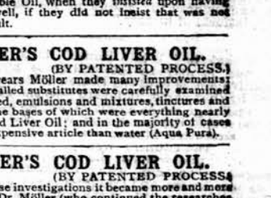
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact, that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore,—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of dimness or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & F. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in any erect or reclining position.



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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.
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THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
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CORSET
The Most Perfect, Elegant, Fresh, and Durable, ATTAINED by the whole polite world.
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